BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 22— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1925. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925.			
31st Jan.	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	SAINAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	RINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,647
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,082
4th April	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	DONGOLA@		8 083
18th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
2nd May	SAISAR-I-HIND ..	MONGOLIA x	11,430
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,504
16th ,,	RANPUR ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,989
30th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
6th June	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
13th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
27th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 68 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
28th Jan.	GAZANA ..	5,284
15th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,067
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer* ..	..
14th May ..	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,, ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
29th Jan.	KIDDERPORE*†	5,334	
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,606	MALOJA.
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,606	CATHAY
12th May.	SICILIA ..	6,863	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
* † Cargo vessel, calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Jan. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
28th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
30th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports
31st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports,
4th Feb. ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX; 122.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5808	7th Jan.	24th Jan
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	7559	11th Jan.	30th Jans
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan.	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda	5374	16th Jan	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	135	105	86
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams —"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	56,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant. (Sub)	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur City	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
6, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY STEWELL,

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	kumbakonam
Ahmedabad	kotachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Aligarh	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moradabad
Berhampore	Muttra
Bezwada	Mymensingh
Bhopal	Nadiad
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpur
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nawabshah
Broach	Negapatam
Bulandshahr	Nellore
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nowshera
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Park Street)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Calicut	Palacole (out station)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandausi (Pay office)	Peshawar Cantt.
Chittagong	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Chandpore	Poona
Coconada	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmundry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Raipur
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuddapah	Rangpur
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Rawalpindi City (Pay office)
Dehra Dun	Secunderabad (Sub Agency)
Darjeeling	Serajgunge
Delhi	Sholapur
Dalhousie	Sialkot
Dhanbad	Simla
Dhulia	Srinagar
Dibrugarh	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Etawah	Tellicherry
Ferozepore	Tinnevelly
Fyzabad	Tiruppur
Gorakhpur	Trichinopoly
Godhra	Trivandrum
Gujranwala	Tuticorin
Guntur	Vellore
Gwalior	Viramgam
Hapur (Pay office)	Vizianagram
Hathras	Vizagapatam
Hubli	Yeotmal
Hyderabad (Deccan)	
Hyderabad (Sind)	
Indore	
Jaipur	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	
Jalpaiguri	
Jamshedpur	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	
Jubbulpore	
Jullundur (City)	
Jullundur Cantt (Pay office)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

R. LINDSAY
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay branch

94, Meadows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926
With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As
Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—
100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-
N. B.—A limited number only available.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Thambu Chetty St., Madras, 7.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and resell them as their own preparations.
Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile Bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42113.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER in a local Mill at Parel. Good salary for a competent man. Apply Box No. 667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A22564

WANTED. MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE. M699

WANTED—The following staff is urgently required for the Akola Municipality, trained and experienced SUB-OVERSEERS Rs. 75-5-100. Experienced CLERKS on Rs. 50-3-80. Intending candidates should put in their applications with copies of testimonials to reach the undersigned before the 31st instant. HIRALAL SURAJMAL, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola, (Berar). 22543

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Up-country Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A22569

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A 22349

WANTED—The Boy Scouts Association, (Incorporated by Royal Charter), United Provinces Branch, intend to appoint a paid Organizer in the near future; pay according to qualifications. Those who are prepared to give whole-time service to this work, and who are in every respect fitted for this duty, are requested to submit their names, stating experience, together with copies of testimonials to SATYANAND ROY, Esq., Honorary Provincial Secretary, Head quarters, Nasim Mansions, Clyde Road, Lucknow, U. P. A M713

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BOMBAY VIEW, Matheran, for the summer season, spacious two storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, suited to modern requirements at reasonable rent. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C M711

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

WANTED.—STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, BALING PRESS, GINNING MACHINES, KAPAS OPENERS, new or second hand. Write with particulars to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K M705

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—Second-hand rejected COTTO CARDING MACHINE. Must be cheap. Apply GANESNARAIN HERDUTRAI, 10B, Central Avenue (South), CALCUTTA. M697

NOTIFICATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES that on the objection made by His Exalted Highness's Government, the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, has refused under Section 13 (1) (b) of the Indian Securities Act X of 1920, to renew eight of the nine Promissory Notes bearing the respective numbers of 28408!—28489 and belonging to late Zamrud Begum and presented for renewal by Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan. As the undersigned is credibly informed that the said Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan is trying to negotiate the remaining one note, the public are hereby warned that, if any person purchases the said note, he will do so at his risk and be responsible for all consequences.

VENKAT RAMA REDDY,
Commissioner of Police,
Hyderabad Deccan,
19th January, 1925. R710

WANTED.

AN experienced L.C.E. or B.E. preferably Marathi knowing one for the post of the Distt. Engineer, carrying Rs. 300—20—400, competent to manage the District. The post is pensionable. Apply with testimonials by 20th February, 1925.

S. K. KANE,
Chairman,
District Council, Yeotmal.
17th Jan. 1925. 22549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay, 10th November, 1924.

To,

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, Esq., J. P.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay at an early date to give expression to the feelings of deep regret of the citizens of Bombay at the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and to take steps to raise a memorial to the deceased worthy of the esteem and regard in which his memory is held by the people of this Presidency.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

N. C. Macleod	Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy
D. L. Wacha	Sassoon David
A. H. Frean	Cowasji Jehangir
Dinshaw Petit	L. S. Hudson
Mahomed Hajeebhoy	M. B. Chaubal
C. V. Mehta	Amberson Marten
F. C. Amesley	Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Purshotamdas Thakurdas	D. W. Wilson
N. C. Kemp	C. N. Wadia
L. A. Shah	V. A. Grantham
Victor Sassoon	Firoze C. Setna
A. M. Kajji	S. J. Gillum
H. F. Weir	A. M. K. Dehlavi
C. H. Setalwad	Meyer Nissim
G. H. Bidyatadlah	S. T. Sheppard
Lalubhai Samaldas	V. F. Taraporewalla
G. A. Thomas	Narottam Morarjee
D. J. Tata	G. E. Chatfield
F. G. Cocke	Mathradas Goculdas
G. L. Winterbotham	H. K. Kirpalani
N. J. Wadia	J. Norman Taylor
J. A. Shillidy	H. P. Mody
Sidebhoy K. Barodawalla	C. W. H. Turner
Ratanchand Master	A. Geddes
Fazal I. Rahimtulla	Jehangir B. Petit
P. R. Cadell	S. A. Birelvi
Jamshedji Ardeseer Wadia	R. H. A. Delves
Madhavji D. Morarji	J. H. Bhabha
L. W. Hartley	F. E. Dinshaw
Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy	J. Brander
R. P. Masani	M. M. H. J. Chotani
L. Blunt	N. V. Mandlik
Mulraj Khatau	A. J. Raymond
A. K. Graham	P. J. Marzban
A. Gokhalay	W. Millard
Accacio G. Viegas	Ratansi D. Morarjee
V. J. Patel	A. G. Gray
S. N. Pochkhanawalla	N. B. Saklatwalla
J. A. Kay	Gulamhussein Ahmed Somji
R. D. Tata	Shirley Maureen Hodgkinson
A. Hussein	K. F. Nariman
Rahimtulla M. Chinoy	Jamnadas M. Mehta
Gulabchand Devchand	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan
Husseinally M. Rahimtulla	Joseph Baptista
R. H. Gandhy	Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsi
Jagmohandas Verjeewandas	K. A. Thaver
Beramjee Jejeebhoy	Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri
A. Dimtimkar	Jehangir J. Cursetjee
F. M. Kanga	N. J. Hunt
Allimahomed Rehmtullah	Shariff Cassum
K. E. Dadachanji	Abdulla Fazal Joosab
	Kanji Dwarkadas
Ebrahimbhoy Karmally	Mathradas Tricumjee
A. K. Pai	Habib F. Dharamsey
Abdulla Jusub Calcuttawalla	S. D. Saklatwalla

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1925, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th January, 1925. 22561

DEPRATMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB.

WANTED.

TWO BOILER INSPECTORS on Rs. 300-20-500-25/600. Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineer's Certificate under the Boilers Act.

Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for 2 years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, not later than 15th February, 1925, to THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore. 22528

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the Second Preference Shares of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1925, at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Agreement dated the fifth day of January, 1925, entered into between the Company and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Framroze Edulji Dinshaw, Esquire, on behalf of the holders of Second Preference Shares of the Company be and is hereby confirmed."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February, 1925, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this fifth day of January, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. 22482

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Meadows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1925, at 12 O'clock noon (S.T.) to consider the proposals as regards future management, circulated amongst the shareholders and to pass such resolutions and give such directions in that behalf as the shareholders may think fit.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE—SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

1. Passengers by Electric Trains are warned that these trains increase speed very rapidly and it is therefore most dangerous to attempt to board a train after it has started.

The Railway Staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to get on to an electric train in motion.

2. The Electric Trains are wider than those on the Steam Service and therefore is highly dangerous to lean out of a door or to put any part of the body outside a coach. Also on account of the extra width of the electric trains, persons on station platforms are warned to stand well clear of the platform edge when a train is coming in or going out.

3. It is hoped that for their own safety, passengers will strictly observe these instructions.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 20th Jan, 1925. 22550

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR from Mauritius per s. s. "Armanestan" are informed that the steamer arrived on 24th instant and is discharging her cargo at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of cargo immediately; Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Company's Surveyors, will attend every morning to examine damages.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within 7 days of discharge in the Dock, nor on goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

No claims will be entertained if not submitted within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

A. NEMAZEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.
15, Ravelin Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 707

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "MISAKI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd of January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericsen & Richards Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.)

WITH effect from 4th February, 1925, an electric train service will run between Kurla and Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch.

Mazgaon station will be CLOSED for traffic from 1st February, 1925, and Season ticket holders for and from Mazgaon will be allowed to entrain or detrain at Sandhurst Road or Dockyard Road stations without any extra charge until the expiry of the date or availability of tickets held.

For full particulars apply to the station-masters or the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1925. 22563

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (Indore)

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE II JUDGE, HIGH COURT, INDORE.

PURSUANT to the liquidation of Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Co., Ltd., of Indore, their property of Khandwa Power House, comprising of land-lease, building 95 K. W. D. C. electric generating plant, transmitters, switch board, pumps, tanks, 9 mile over head line, etc., etc. is provisionally sold off as a going concern for Rs. 140,000. This sale is subject to the Court's accepting higher bids received and accepted by the Court within January 1925. Any bona-fide purchaser intending to buy the concern shall have to deposit 25 per cent of his bid with application. Full particulars and details can be had at the Power House at Khandwa. Inspection invited Shareholders and creditors are hereby informed.

By Order,
SAFDAR ALI,
Additional Official Liquidator,
C. I. E. S. & Industl. Co., Ltd.
688

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the execution of Earthwork to be done on the site of the new Loco Shops at Dohad.

A copy of the conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers marked "Dohad Earthwork" and must reach the Chief Engineer's Office not later than 10-2-1925. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. G. ARNOULD,
Chief Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway. 22559

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the SUPPLY OF COAL for Cawnpore Water Works, during 1925-26. The tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions very carefully in submitting their tenders:—

(1) The Board will accept ONLY 1ST CLASS COAL.
(2) Tenders to be sent by Colliery Proprietors and Managing Agents only. Tender forms may be obtained from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 2 and they will not be supplied to any middleman.
(3) The basis of quotations should be delivery at Municipal siding, Railway weight being accepted.
(4) Sample wagons will be obtained only from selected tenderers.
(5) Tenders to be submitted by the 14th February, 1925.
(6) The quantity to be tendered for is 5,000 tons more or less.
(7) Earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or G. C. Notes only to be deposited with the tender.
(8) The Board will deduct 5 per cent. only out of the contractor's monthly bills as security.
(9) The successful tenderer shall have to sign the contract within 15 days of the Board's acceptance of his tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited and the contract cancelled.
(10) All tenders marked "Tender for Coal" should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, and should reach him on or before the 14th February, 1925.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected. 22558

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1048 OF 1924.

Bai MARIAMBAI, daughter of Mahomedbhai Lalji, ... Plaintiff.

Versus

FATMABAI, widow of Janmahomed Gangji and another, ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1924. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Janmahomed Gangji deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 12th day of October, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims, and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22565

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1010 of 1924

NENAMAL BHIMANDAS. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

BASIL N. LANG, Esqr., and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1099, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 111, Street No. 50 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Buxibhai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1099, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 112, Street Nos. 52. 54 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA, attorneys for the defendants 4 to 9 No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22405

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JANARDHAN RAMCHANDRA BORKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant Bhandari by caste, a money lender, ... Deceased.

LAKHSMIBAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort the widow of the said Deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,

The 15th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. ANDRADE & CUNHA,
22562 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DHIRAJLAL BHURABHAI MASTER alias DHIRAJLAL BHURABHAI, D. BBURABHAI, D. B. MEHTA and DHIRAJLAL B. MASTER, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Insurance Broker, resided at Kika Street, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

(1) NANSUKHGOWRI, widow of the said Dhirajlal Bhurabhai Master, deceased, formerly of Bombay, but now of Surat, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Surat, and (2) VINAYAK MANEKLAL PANDIT, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, two of the Executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 19th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22563

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction over Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Office at Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the chummery furniture of the office consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated ware, household furniture, such as drawing room suite, dining room and bed room furniture, large carpet, one sweet tone semi-Grand piano, teapoys, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, E. lights and fans, English enamelled bath tubs, iron single cots, large stove, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Connaught Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opposite the Post Office and Church, valuable furniture, rich silverware, glassware, carpets, dining table, chairs, valuable English furniture, one sweet tone piano, Master's Voice phonograph, Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites, revolving top writing tables, glass-door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, hat stands, meat safe, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Underhay, Esq., of R. I. M. Dockyard and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT LOWER MAHIM AT CHONEE NEAR WORLEE SLUICES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for Mr. R. Gilbert and others, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Lower Mahim at Chonee near Worlee sluices containing by admeasurement 6,849 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 36-38-66-134 and New Nos. 35-39-3542-3594 and 3715, Old Survey Nos. 590 and 591 and New Survey No. 1/1709, and bounded on the East by the property of Tookaram Sunder Patil, on the West partly by the Oart of Pedro Quiny and partly by the Oart of Tukaram Ghati, on the North by the property of Antonio Francisco Luis and on the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL SIZE SLATE BILLIARD TABLE WITH LAMP, ETC., AND FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malacoff" Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, furniture consisting of teak wood cupboards, ping-pong table, carved cutioniers, chairs, chest of drawers, etc. Also one full-size slate billiard table by Roberts with sets of balls, cues, marking board, E. lamp, cushion sofas, carpets, etc.

The property of F. Hood, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE RACE HORSES VIZ: "MARWADI", "CLINKER" AND "SANAYAT."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4342 of 1924.

ABBAS SHERIFF ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

ABDULLAH JUSAB ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Abbas Sherif, the Plaintiff abovenamed, appointed receiver by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp on the 12th day of January, 1925, in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendant abovenamed Abdullah Jusab, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. V. G. Akula's Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

3 Race Horses Viz: "Marwadi," "Clinker" and "Sanayat."

Cash will be required on the spot on lot or lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Brass scrap, Copper scrap, Zinc scrap, G. S. wagons, Horse ambulance wagon, Copper and Brass cooking utensils, weights, scales, lamps, cloth old, webbing blankets in large quantities, Blanketing Canvas old, Iron and steel scrap, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 27th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. sharp, at Ordnances Depot (Kala-Killa), behind Town Hall, Bombay. The proceeds of sale will be taken in full at the time when a lot is knocked down to the name of purchaser and remove such lot after sale is over. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona,
209, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT CLASSIC FILM
The PRODIGAL SON
From the world-famous novel
BY SIR HALL CAINE
A beautiful and faithful version of the book which is known in every part of the globe.
A TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT.
A strong, emotional and essentially human story played by people who not only act their parts but live them.
The most beautiful and impressive Picture ever produced.
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
COLLETTE BRETTEL AS THORA
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR
THE FILM WAS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE DELIGHTFUL SCENERY OF ICELAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.
PATHE GAZETTE

SPECIAL NOTE.
Owing to the length of this Programme the management can only show it twice nightly.
NOTE THE TIMES CAREFULLY,
6-30 and 10 p. m.
Prices :—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8. Ans. 4. INCLUDING TAX.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M, AND 11 P. M.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
One of the Swiftest-moving, most enjoyable, humorous pictures you ever saw! Love and Laughter!—a regular melange of mirth! You will be glad you came!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"YOUNG IDEAS"
Dimples! Winks! Mischief! Fun! Comedy! Love! Featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Comedy.
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Sensational, Amazing, Romantic Super-Thriller!
Starring the handsomest hero of the Screen
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in
"DARK STAIRWAYS"
Students of all Schools and Colleges will be admitted to-day and upto Friday at half rates in Box, Sofa and First Class in the 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Show only.
The International News and a Buddy Messenger Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly purifies the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thos. Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: 48 Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.,
VOGUES OF 1925
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 & p. m
"WHISPERING CHORUS"
With RAYMOND HATTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE FORBIDDEN LOVE"
With WARNER KRAUS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s
"SHAH-LA-SHAH"
or
CHECK-TO-THE-KING.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

480-24—N C Dalal and Co, Champsy Jiwandas and another, Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co

1047-23—Dubash and Co. Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.

1048-23—Amin and D, Chandulal Gangaram and another v Chotalal Bhagwandas and another, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co.

4358-23 Motichand and D. Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.

604-24—Amarchand and M, N H Moos v Girdharlal Amartlal, Madhavji and Co.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co, Amarchand and M.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ld v Khan Bahadur Kasam Rahimtulla and others, Dastur and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Casamali Sarali Versi Lalji and another v Jaferbhai Kanji, Vrajlal and Co.

2497-24—Merwanji K and Co, K S Dhondy and Co v Sadasiv Narsuji and Co, N D Bhatt.

2218-24—Motichand and D, vs. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd., vs. Habib Mahomed, Mulla and M.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., vs. Kastarbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhawanji Dastur and Co.

3540-23—Kanga and Co., Carsondas Tejpal and Co., vs. Jamnadas Mangumal, Manubhai and Co.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co., Dayal Purshotam vs. Purshotam Rajaram Mehta L and Co.

2817-23—Rustomji and G, Maulvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs. Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.

3652-23—Malvi M R and Co., Devkarandas Ramralandas vs. Keshevlal Harilal Shetalvad, Amarchand and Co.

3410-23—Shah and C, Dhanji Vallabhji and another, vs. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mulla and M.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co., Lalubhai Lalchand vs. Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

2020-23—Jayne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas vs., Alj Mahomed Ab Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.

SC. CT. 1729/22852-23—Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.

5361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hakamchy, Payne and Co.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1545-23—Payne and Co. Sookinabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raghunath Haribillas Shrikison, Soonderdas and Co.

384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar v Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.

224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kursonji and ors, Shroff and L, Sukhtanker and G.

1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.

237-23—Patell and E, Abdul Husein Gulamhusein Bandukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferji Contractor and anr, Rustomji and G.

389-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.

2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morrarji Valibhoy v Nazerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.

2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Goculdas Acharatlal Mohanlal, Purnanand C and J.

440-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.

3821-21—Tyabji D and Co., vs. The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others.

2340-25—Thakoredas and D vs. Premsukhdas Uderam, and others, Abdul Gani Bandhu Gandhi, Fansukhlal H M and Co.

1071-23—Motichand and D, vs. Rasiklal Jekisondas Seth, Dayabhay Maganlal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and Co.

1105-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Saheb Sangildas Jasiram, vs. The Sir Shapurji Bhroacha Mills and others, Payne and Co.

424-23—Merwanji K and Co., Gani Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co.

321-23—Vachha and Co., vs. Rehman Bhaiji Hassan Suleman, Ardeshir H D and Co.

350-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jaigohal Premsagar Jassram Diwanchand, Pandia and Co.

S.-C-Ct. 274/3526-23—Amarchand and M vs Vrajlal Gordhandas, The [illegible] Industrial Bank, Ltd., Little and Co

SHORT CAUSES.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubas v Khursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1706-24—Sirkbtavker and G Dr. Joseph Allins Collasco and another, vs., Rahimtulla Gulamhusein and another.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

2211-24—Shroff and L, Ardeshir Cawasji Patel v K D Bros and ors, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

3020-24—Mulla and M, Mahomed Haji Abdulla Bataki vs. Haji Shakoor Gunny, N.C. Dalal and Co.

1466-24—Mulla and M., Dhanji Kanji vs. Narsiprassad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

5020-24—Mulla and M, Mahomed Haji Abdulla Bastaki v Haji Shakoor Gany, N C Dalal and Co.

3446-24—Dabholker and J, Goverdhandas Kayram v Huseinbhoy Allibhoy and ors, Amin and D.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Cidan Bullidan v Jimatlal Balapshi, Kanga and Co.

2411-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and ors v Maneklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2740-24—Dabholker and J, Maneklal Jugjiwan v Velbai, Mehta L and Co.

2742-24—Divekar and B. Baboo Sitaram Parker v Shanker Gauru Wadke, Mantri and Co.

2764-24—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Lalji Raghuji, Dubash and Co.

3590-24—Payne & Co, Angus Gilchrist v Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3948-24—Kanga and Co, Krishna Gopal Bhugwandas and anr v Karsondas Meghji and anr, Vrajlal and Co.

3712-24—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Fulchand Jaidayal, Vachha and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and anr v The Hindu Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, vs Sardar Shanker Rao B Gandekar, Edgelow G W and Co

2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, vs Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Vishambhardayal v Ramsarup Bissam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co, Operative Insurance.

2503-24 Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deorao Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co,

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Gharandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

3769-24—Shroff and L, Kan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, W Dillan and another, Merwanji K and Co.

3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Ramjahan Jamalbhai Ebrahim, Yusuf Kasam Sumar and others.

2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai, Krishnarao Sunderrao and others.

3250-24—Malvi M R and Co, Vasanbai Lalubhai Pragji and Co, Dabholker and J.

940-24—Bhai Shunker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji, Moulabux Azzarali and others, Rustomji and G.

333-24—Jamsetji R and D, Abdul Hasein Amirudin Goriawalla, Abdul Kader Musabhai and others.

2656-22—Umwalla P and P, Hashan Premji, Doongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

2778-24—Kanga and Co, Premchand Virchand and others, Umersey Vrajlal and others.

2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Satbhai and others, Ichabhai Lalji and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1870-24—Amarchand and M, Devkinandan Dhirajram alia Bhunabhai, Dhirajram Hariram and another, Rele and Co.

2228-24—Judah and S, Dattaram Vidyram Rele Ganpatrao Madhavrao Sanalker and another, Matubhai J and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1795-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co, The Miasui Bussen Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Hamed Haji Dadu, M B Chothia and Co.

4763-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetpurwalla, M B Chothia and Co.

5238-22—Jamsetji R and D, Burjorji Sorabji Gadiwalla and others, Mumbai Maneckji Katrak and others, In Person, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder an Co, Dastur and Co.

383-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Ramchandra Madhavrao Bhatt, Pandia and Co.

4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Kayani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co. Ld., Bhikhubhai Virchand,

5201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.

3570-22—Payne and Co, Hoosein Bros. v The Bombay Hune Pipe Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhunatker and another, Ganpat Pundlik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.,

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.

5080-22—Mulla and M Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchooddas and others Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

S. C. Ct. 2550-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.

5395-22—Purnanand and C, Clubwalla and Co, Fatmabai

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Deosy v Virji Jetha, Raghuaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chhaganlal Jugjiwan and others, Tyabji D and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co v Raiji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Saltanali Shastri and Co v Haji Shaikh Husein Yazdi,

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

5826-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Peerali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jamsetji R and D.

1045-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji v Kalianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.

906-22 Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bhanuchha v Gulamhusein Esaji Taibhoy, Dallas and Co.

426-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5239-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram, Thakoredas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shelakant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R

2147-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Khimji Lalji Amin and D.

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Katti, vs Mansukhlal Aghaubhai Ramanlal and H.

555-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghanaya N and Co.

3564-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24 Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and D, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Maneeklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3786-24—Tyabji D and Co., Bhagwantrao Parashram Palekar and others, v Laxman Devoo and other, Khandwalla and Co.

4041-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee v Khodidas Ambaram, Dikshit M and Co

2288-24—Dastur and Co., Parashram Cooverji v Ranchoddas Vasanji and others, Amin and D.

3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3109-24—Kanga and Co, The Siddiley Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jehangir C Bhappu, Khambatta and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4240-23—Mobile P and G, Laxmibai, Kissan Damaji Mhatre, Mandal and R.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jasub and Co v Manoolal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.

2912-23—Andrade and Co, Augustus Mathias Pinto v Maria Indulina de Souza e Coutinho.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3563-24—Manchershaw and N, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Peer Mahomed Hasam, Mehta L and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

553-24—Dabholker and J, Khutao Bhawanji and Co v Miya Mahomed Imme Shaikh Abdulla Khot and ors, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSE.

2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Ignatius D'Silva and another, Andrade and C.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Navnitlal Chotalal and another, vs Heerabai, Shroff and L.

SHORT CAUSES.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co, Amartlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.

1989-24—G B Pandya, Husanalli Kamrudin, Tyaballi Mulla Naymudin and others, Paralkar and R.

ON QUESTION OF ALLEGED RIGHT OF MARSHALLING.

3037-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Mobile P and P, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3831-24—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Karimbhai Lokhandwalla v Vithaldas Purshotamdas Attanwalla, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros. v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co

858-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantir and another v Bapuji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandaji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.

1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thacker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.

2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Monim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.

2282-24—Motichand and D, Raghumel Budhsingh, Pirajee Malnji and Co, Payne and Co.

2149-24—Malvi M R and Co, Nandramdas Atmaram v Ratansi Dossa and Co, Chitnis K and M.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgam Spg and Mfg Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Whittle Spg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Dayal Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co

3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Dapthary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

327-24—Unwalla P and P, Hussanally Mahomedally and others, F Kamrudin Applicant, Lookmanji Ismailji and others, Jehangir G and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Manekchand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

319-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohoomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Rs. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D Rs. 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. Rs. 622.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. Rs. 677.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. Rs. 667.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.80-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.68.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.63.
London—Brussels Frcs. 33.56.
London—Rome Liras 116.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady.

London, Jan. 24.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 firm
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 steady.

London, Jan. 23.

Bar Gold 24.6.10 quiet.

London, Jan. 24.

Rentes 3 p.c. 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian buying.—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5th July, 1923.

Exchange (on 24th) in:—

Paris	88.95
Warsaw	24.95
Prague	160.25

Exchange (on 23rd) in:—

Belgium	93.80
Athens	277.50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 23.

Stockholm	17.83
Christiania	31.34
Amsterdam	11.90
Switzerland	24.84

London, Jan. 23.

Echange on London ni Paris 8,875.
Exchange on London in Germany 20,165,000 m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11,625.

New York, Jan. 23.

Demand Bills 82.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Usn. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/16
For Demand.	637
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213
Japan	108
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 4¼ per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5¼ per cent
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money.—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 14-0-6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 14-0-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/1/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/15/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/12/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/8/0.

London, Jan. 23.

Bar gold ready £86-10.
Silver ready d. 32-0.
Silver forward d. 31-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. China was large seller at higher rate. We expect the prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 24.

Ready:—22-2-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	21-14-6	22-0-0		22-0-0
Fagan	21-13-6	21-15-0		21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—4—6
Fagan 1—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 24.

Ready:—72-13 0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-1-0	73-7-0		73-7-0
Fagan	72-6 0		72-10-0	72-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—6—0
Fagan 2—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper due Rs. 66/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone:—Market dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Market closed quiet owing to settlement approaching. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 138, India Bank 74/8, Central Bank 22/8, Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 422/8, Alliance 90, Bombay 565, Bombay Dyeing 1137/8, Bradbury 490, Century 562/8, Central India 526/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 155, Currim 430, Dawn 66/, Edwd. Sassoon 180/4, E. D. Sassoon 1/11, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 965, Finley 8?5, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 222/8, Indore Malwa 395, Jamshed Mfg. 125 Kastoorchand 130, Kilachand Mills 6/8, Kohinoor 1260, Luxmy Cotton 4625, Madhavrao Scd. 61/4, Madhowji 375, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 443/12, New City 310, Pabani 367/8, Pearls 556/4, Phoenix 565, Premier 88/12, Simplex 217/8, Standard 1550, Swan 1300, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1735.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 377/8, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 3318/12, B. Burma N. I. 71/4, British Burma Petrol 4/11, B. Tramway 94/6, Bombay Steam 63/2, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 11/11, Shivrajpur 54, Tata Iron Ord 11, Tata Iron Defd. 26/14, Tata Hydro 810, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 24.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £21 1/8.
National Bank £47.
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 24.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2875
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4650
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton	1725
Indian Dy.& Blg.	222-8	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill.	7-2
E. D. Sassoon	1-10	Sassoon Silk	560
Indian Wol'nMill	17	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	1600
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	130	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	95
Khatau Mill	170	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	inliq.
Jamshed Mill	125	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	660	New India	11-14
New City	310	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	88-12	Scindia Steam	6
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-14
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	630
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	18	„ Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	71-4
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Maneckji Petit	2750	Tata Oil	9

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 24.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £90 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £101 1/2 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £77 13/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101,7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £117 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £57 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 2 1/2 p.c. 49 nominal unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58. unchanged.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Jan. 22.

There has been a good demand for immediate shipment to India but India and China on most days sold forward delivery. Owing to the near approach of the Chinese new year holiday, these sales from China during the next few days are likely to cease and much depend whether they will be renewed or not when the market re-opens. Tendency therefore is rather uncertain but it appears that the market has a good undertone. Mocattas are of opinion that about the present level or prices is likely to be maintained. The continent both bought and sold, and America was inclined to offer rather more freely.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb/Mar. 18 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 5/8.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 36 points in New York and a slight advance of 3 to 4 points in Liverpool futures. The New York market declined under the influence of bearish ginning report. The report published indicates a figure of 13,308,000 bales ginned upto 15th January compared with 12,796,000 bales as on 13th December 1924. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under D/ 23rd January as follows:—

"Though ginning report on full side, market appears somewhat sold out consequently advanced a little. Do not look for much change until new crop developments."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co, cable under D/ 23rd instant as follows:—

"Ginnings and Spinners' takings proved bearish causing short selling."

In accordance with a moderate decline reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 451 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the outset the market declined by half a rupee but since then steadily began to advance to Rs. 452 on Commission Houses and Jobbers' moderate buying. Fluctuating within a narrow range the market closed barely steady at Rs. 451½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 451½ and advancing to Rs. 452½ on buying by Marwari Jobbers closed at Rs. 452½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 468½ and to-day being the settlement date of this Contract the room rate was fixed at Rs. 467. Whilst Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 436 advanced on a Japan House buying, to Rs. 437, the rate finally closed at Rs. 436½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal January opened at Rs. 397 and the settlement rate for this Contract being Rs. 396 whilst March Bengal was quoted nominally a Rs. 379.

In the ready market yesterday business was put through on a small scale.

To-day's tenders were as under:—

FOR BENGAL.

	Bales.
United Provinces	200
Sind/Punjab	2,200
Total	2,400

FOR OOMRA.

	Bales
Berar	900
Central Provinces No. 1	700
Central Provinces No. 2	300
Total	1,900

Tenders up to date:—

	Bales.
Bengals	3,800
Berar	1,300
C. P. No. 1	1,200
C. P. No. 2	300
Total	6,600

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	452 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	380
Fine Oomra	March	437

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 24.

Description,	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	421	411	396
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447
M. G. Mathia	—	450	440

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	452
Fully Good Bengal	March	379
Fine Oomra	March	437

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 24,

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.		
„ Fine M.G.		410
„ F.G.M.G.	380/90	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.		410
„ F.G.M.G.	380/90	
Punjab-Americans M.G.		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	460	485
Nagpur	460	485
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	450/455	470
Pulgaon „ „	455/46	470
Dhamangaon „ „	450/455	465
Amraoti „ „	450	465
Khamgaon-Akola „ „	445/450	465
Mulkapur „ „	435/445	455
Khandesh „ „	430/440	450
„ F.G.M.G.		March.
Broach Fine M.G.		482
„ Fully Good „		
Muthia Fine „		
„ F.G.M.G.	420	
Dharwar S.G.		
Coompta M.G.		
Westerns „	480/500	
„ H.G.		
Miraj M.G.	480/500	
Cambodia „	550	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

New York Market, 23rd January 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.55	Mar.	23.71—16	23.19	—36
23.86	May		23.50	—36
24.09	Jul.		23.75	—34
23.82	Oct		23.57	—25

New York Spot on 22nd Jan. 23.85 —16; New Orleans 23.60 —10

Telegraphic market advices:—Scattered selling, stop orders reached. Only demand on limits down. May highest 24.12 (10-25 a.m.) lowest 23.50 (2-34 p.m.), range .62 points.

Ginners Report:—Ginned to 15th January 1925, 13,308,000.

	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22
Ginned to 15th Jan.	13,308,000	9,946,462	9,648,261	7,912,452
Final	?	10,159,498	9,729,306	7,977,778

Telegraphic market advices:—Census Ginners report as expected. Notwithstanding present crop indication much in excess of Government estimates no pressure, and trade sufficient to easily absorb scattered hedge selling. Believing as we do in continued trade improvement, think technical position will cause an advance ultimately, and in event of unfavourable crop accounts or bull speculation, which at present non-existent, such advance will be rapid. (Cable timed Liverpool 5 p.m.).

Liverpool Market, 23rd Jan. 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.64	Jan.			12.67	—03
12.72	Mar.	12.65—07	12.66—06	12.76	—04
12.82	May	12.75—07		12.85	—03
12.87	Jul.			12.91	—04
12.70	Oct.			12.77	—07
Egyptian 27.17	May			28.02	+85

Telegraphic market advices:—Liverpool Market advanced on trade fixing call sales and shorts covering. American cross rate 4.80 1/8.

New York Cables:—Philadelphia: No demand. Greenville South Carolina: Mills well engaged, running full time on orders, but show little interest in new purchases. Offerings very light, especially for Western styles, on which basis 25 to 50 points higher in past week.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. American Spot.—Universal Standard 12.77 moderate business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.00.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

January	12.42	—.25
March	12.51	—.25
May	12.62	—.23
July	12.70	—.21

COTTON.

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	23.69
May	24.00
July	24.24

New York Noon Call:—

March	23.69
May	24.02
July	24.25

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	23.44
May	23.95

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

January	12.44
March	12.52
May	12.64
July	12.71
October	12.60

EGYPTIANS.

March	29.30
May	28.30
July	27.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

January	12.42—.25
February	12.42—.25
March	12.51—.25
April	12.54—.24
May	12.62—.23
June	12.65—.22
July	12.70—.21
August	12.70—.18
September	12.67—.21
October	12.65—.12
November	12.59—.10
December	12.56—.10
January	12.53—.11

Tone.—Barely steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
Total Forwarded	68,000
Total Imports	286,000
Total Stock	931,000
Actual Weekly Sales	35,280
Water Twist	1/11
Printers Cloth	46/9

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Scinde Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
Bengal Good	10.60
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30
Oomra Good	10.80
Fully Good	11.30
Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

January	30.65+.33
February	29.90+.33
March	29.40+.33
April	28.85+.33
May	28.35+.33
June	27.65+.30
July	26.90+.20
August	26.55+.20
September	25.95+.20
October	25.55+.20
November	22.90+.20
December	22.75+.20
January	22.70+.20

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 24.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,489,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	390,000
East Indian Visible Supply	130,000
American Visible Supply	4,860,000
Other Visible Supply	164,000
Total Sales	35,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	...
Total Export	...
East Indian Export	...
East Indian Stock	14,000
East Indian Forward	2,100
East Indian Actual Export	...
East Indian Imports	5,000
East Indian Speculation	...
American Afloat	264,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	226,000

Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton 298,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 24

Futures at New York.—	
March	23.29 plus .10
May	23.61 „ .11
July	23.85 „ .10
October	23.67 „ .10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York.	
March	23.29+.10
May	23.61+.11
July	23.85+.10
October	23.67+.10
Spot Cotton at New York	23.55+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.30+.05
Futures at New Orleans.	
March	23.27+.07
May	23.55+.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23 1/4
Demand Bills	47,987
Foreign mine	68 1/2

WASHINGTON BUREAU REPORT.

New York, Jan. 23.

U.S.A. Bureau reports cotton ginned up to 16th January 1925 is 1,33,08,000 bales.

New York, Jan. 23.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 209,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 113,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 170,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 22,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 1,508,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,730,000 bales.

WHEAT.

London Jan. 23.

Cargo, Rasario Santa Fe 64lbs. 70/-paid due Falmouth and for 65 lbs. paid 70/-January shipment.

Cargo, Victorian 69/3 paid for January shipment to the Continent and 67 paid January shipment to Ireland.

Cargo, South Australian 68/9 paid for February and 68/3 paid for March, and 68 paid for April.

Cargo, choice white Karachi 63/9 paid and buyers for May/June.

Cargo, Entrettos 64/lbs. 61/11/2 paid for January shipment to the Continent.

London, Jan. 23.

Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 70.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 71.
Tone:—Market was firm and dearer with a good trade with the Continent and United Kingdom.
Australian Jan./Feb. paid 68/6.
Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb sellers 67.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb value 66.
Tone:—Market was firm and dearer with a good trade with the Continent and United Kingdom.
Club No. 2. Calcutta April/May sellers 65/6.
Choice White Delhi Jan/Feb. 68/6

London, Jan. 24.

Wheat Afloat to U. K. 1,990,000.
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 70.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb. Value 70/6.
Tone:—Quiet—Easier.
Australian Jan/Feb. Sellers 68/6.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Sellers 67.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. Value 66.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M Paid 65.
Choice White Delhi Jan/Feb. 65/6.
Cargoes Paid:—Victorian Mar. 68 5/8.
Choice White Karachi M/J. 64.
South Australian Sailers Continent Jan. 68/9, F/M. 68 7/8.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 24.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	422-8	422-8	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1165-70-45	50-1137-8	
Century	575-67-8	562-8	
Nagpur	531-4-27-8	526-4	
Colaba	160	160	
Crescent ex-divi.	240	242-8	
Indore ex-divi.	395-92-8	393-12	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	455-47-8	42-8-445	
Pearl ex-divi.	566-4-60	557-8	
Phœnix	570	560	
Bharucha	107-8	110	
Simplex	222-8-17-8	218-12	
Swan	1300	1255	
Swadesh	650	650	
Pabni	366-4	366-4	
Fazal ex-divi.	975-70-67-8	965	
Mathuradas	250	250	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	380-75	76-4-375	
Finlay ex-divi.	880	885	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	186-4	186-4	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old	320	320	
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-12	94-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	63-12	63-12	
Bundi Cement	8	8	
Central E. Mining	32	32	
Indian Cement	38-12	38-12	
Tata Steel Ord.	11	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	26-14	26-14	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 24.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	40 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 0 0
Jira	16 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 10 9	
Linseed, May	14 2 9	
Groundnuts J/F	66 8 0	
Cotoon Seed	5 8 0	
Castor Seed M-M.	12 2 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 7 0	

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb. sellers 25.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
Tone Firmer with good big better demand from continent.
March/April sellers 49.
May/Aug. sellers 49/3.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed LaPlata Argentive was firm and not much doing. Closed at £22 3/8 paid and buyers for Hull. Cottonseed Bombay £10 5/8 sellers for Jan./Feb.
Castorseed Bombay £231/4 J/F. Sellers firm and dearer with little doing.

London, Jan. 23.

Rapeseed Toria closed Steady at £20 1/4 sellers for Jan Feb.

London, Jan. 23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May at £24 1/4 and for Jan./Feb shipment to the Continent at £24 3/4. In Linseed Bombay for Jan./Feb shipment to the Continent at £25 3/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 63/9 and in Cargo, Australian for March/April shipment at 68/3 and for April shipment to the Continent 68.

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed Pa-Plata Argentine J/F. Sellers £22 3/8.
Cottonseed Bombay J/F. Value £10 3/8. Inactive.
Castorseed Bombay J/F. Sellers £23 1/4.
Rapeseed Toria J/F. Sellers £20 1/4. Closed steady.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 24.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. Sellers 44.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A. v Rangers, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.;—"Times of India" v Parsi Athletes, Kennedy Sea Face, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week:—Opening ceremony by H. E. the Governor, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition, Lectures, etc., at Royal Institutte of Science, Esplanade Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m., (Ladies only 4 to 6-30 p.m.,) and Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Wilson presiding.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture, Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Baby Week:—Lady Wilson opens Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m., and Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m. (Ladies only 4 to 6-30 p.m.)

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition, Lecture, etc., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. I., will play at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, Engineering Editor, The "Times of India," will deliver a lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, (the 27th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Chemical Engineering." The lecture is open to the public.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary will be held on Tuesday (Feb. 3) at 6 p.m., in Wilson College Hall, Chawpatti, when addresses will be given by (1) Rev. C. H. K. Loughton, (2) Rev. D. Machichan, and (3) Sir Leslie Orme Wilson.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspicions of the above Society, Professor C. N. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Some aspects of Indian Finance" to-day (Monday) at 3-15 (S.T.) in the History Class Room (1st floor) when Dr. Panandikar will preside.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Society's Nasik Arts College will be performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 28th inst.) at 4-30 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. E. J. M. Hudson, M.I.E. (Ind.) Engineering Editor, "The Times of India" will deliver a lecture at the Institute to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m., on "Chemical Engineering." The lecture is open to the public.

V. MADOWDASS DISPENSARY.

During the month of December, 1924, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary at Sion was 1361 among them the number of new admissions was 333 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 258, Mussumans 54, Parsees 4, Christians 21, and other classes 4. The average daily attendance was 44.

JAMNABAI DISPENSARY.

The Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary at Ghatkopar maintained by the Trustees of the late Mr. Meghji Vallabhdass' Charity Fund under the supervision of Dr. Kantilal C. Kaji, report that during the year ending 31st December, 1924 4115 patients attended the Dispensary of whom 2412 were males and 1136 females, and 567 were children under the age of 10 years.

SPINNING CLASS AT MATUNGA.

The Secretary B. P. C. C. Khadi Board writes:—

Srimati Tarmati Erunza, who has successfully won distinction at the All India Spinning Competitions held every year along with the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress has underaken to hold a spinning class at 93, Elavia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga between the hours of 8 to 9 in the morning and 8 to 9 in the evening. Those who do not know spinning in the "F" and "G" Wards may avail themselves of this opportunity.

K. A. GOWD BRAHMANS.

On the 24th instant a princely charity was announced to a gathering of the Kudaldeshkar Adya Gowd Brahman community assembled at Pendse Wadi, Girgaum, by Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalle, of Bombay. The Wadi has been bought by him for rupees three lacs, and he announced his intention to utilise it entirely for the benefit of the above named community of which he is a member. He intends to provide therein a free boarding house for students, a free reading room and library, a meeting hall and full accommodation for holding marriage parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that it is a matter of congratulation for the members of unemployed class that their cause which has been espoused by the Unemployment Bureau is generally getting strength and support from different members of the Legislative Council. Letters have been received from them in which they have offered their best possible support in the question of unemployment in Bombay. It is earnestly requested that other influential members of the Council will also interest themselves in the question and will give all possible support to measures adopted for the early relief of unemployment.

PURITY CAMPAIGN AMONG UNTOUCHABLES.

Last Sunday Mr. Jhabvala visited the Dadar Municipal chawls occupied by Dheds and Bhangis. From there the party went to the Tata Mills. Fortunately, within a few minutes, the mill stopped work and labourers coming out clustered strong round Mr. Jhabvala's party. The 'Bhajans' and speeches seemed visibly to affect them and a great wave of enthusiasm passed through the whole mass of people. The climax was reached when new khadi shirts were distributed free among the children here as well.

Upto now this work is being done through help given by the labourers themselves. The citizens of Bombay owe a duty to their less fortunate brothers in the work of uplifting them. Men and money are urgently needed for the campaigns which supply innocent pleasures as well as useful instructions at one and the same time. Generous persons are requested to contribute something for this humanitarian work. All donations big and small may be sent to the following address:—Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Committee which has been formed to organize the Reception Committee of the 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference was on the 23rd inst. in the Muzaffari Press Hall, Sith Haji Sharif Bhai Hashani presided. Haji Yusuf Shaik Bahruini and Shaikh Abdulali Mansur Pasha were co-opted as members of the Committee. A deputation consisting of Seth Haji Rachooali, Nazim-ul-tujjar Mirza Hashim Saheb Isfahim Saheb Sirazi was appointed to approach those Khoja and Mogal Merchants and others of Bombay who have not as yet joined the Committee and make efforts to join all the responsible members of the community. It was further resolved that till the report of the above Deputation is not received the formation of the Reception Committee should be suspended. Mr. A. A. Maulvi however announced that in obedience of the last meeting's resolution more than 50 members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled some of whom have paid Rs. 50 and even more. A Publicity Bureau was formed to make the necessary propaganda concerning the Session of the Conference and Seth Davood Bhai Haji Naser has been elected another Treasurer of the Committee.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on 28th inst. at 9 p.m. at the same place. Members of the Deputation have been requested to submit their report before the next meeting meets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., a diary for the current year, a perpetual calender and copies of several wall calendars. Some of the latter are illustrated with pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Deshbendhu Das and the Ali Brothers. We have received from the Bombay-Berlin Trading Co., Bombay, an illustrated wall calendar.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday, 26th instant at 6/45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV, wave length 387 metres.

1. Mr. Bleasdale—Pianoforte solo—sonatum in G—Beethoven.
2. Miss P. Symonds—Song—"As you pass by."
3. Mr. Daine Dawson—Song—Selected.
4. Mr. Bolasdale—Pianoforte solo—Op. 49 No. 1 Beetnoven
5. Miss P. Symonds—Song "My Prayers."
6. Mr. Daine Dawson—Songs—Selected.

LEE WHITE.

Lee White is surely one of the most fascinating female personalities of her profession. She seems to enjoy the show as much as the audience, and that is saying a great big lot. "Cute and tremendously happy" I have heard said of her. She has the knack of getting a complete grip of an audience and her amazing sense of humour is a rare birth gift.

PATHE CINEMA.

It frequently happens that when a book is filmed the result is a showy spectacular film with just enough of the original plot to justify the title.

This is certainly not the case with "The Prodigal Son" which is being shown this week at Pathe Cinema. Sir Hall Caine's world famous book has been made into a really beautiful and impressive picture—a picture which tells the story as it was written and as the talented author intended it should be interpreted. The producers have brought Sir Hall Caine's characters to life and there is not a single instance in which one feels the atmosphere is false.

The story itself, of course, is not merely a piece of fiction, it is a chapter from life. A series of tragic happenings which occur when Fate interferes and brings human emotions into conflict. Every side of nature is portrayed with that faithfulness which marks the hand of the keen student and the master writer. There are no improbabilities—it is life in all its reality and vividness. Every part is played to perfection and a better caste could hardly have been chosen. Stewart Rome as Magnus, the elder brother, gives a wonderful performance and Collette Brettel is charming and clever as Thora.

The pictures were taken in the natural scenery of Iceland, France and Italy an example of the great thoroughness with which the producers have done their work. As a matter of fact that describes the picture completely—it is thorough. You have "The Prodigal Son" in its entirety—every detail.

Sir Hall Caine sent a very flattering message to the people responsible and those who have seen the picture admit that it was justified.

Pathes are to be congratulated on securing this splendid subject and if it can be accepted as typical of the fare which this cinema is going to provide this year there are some good times in store for the visitors.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHY.

The following students are hereby declared to have passed from the Oriental College of Homeopathy, 256, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, in the final M.D. and L.M.H. Examinations held in December, 1924:

M.D.:—Dr. Pulin Behari Roy; Dr. Akhilchandra Sinha Roy and Dr. M. M. Khalilur Rahaman.

L.M.H. (in order to merit):—Bhattarcharjee Subodhkumar (Roll 1); Kundu Rajendrakumar (Roll 5); Mukherjee Krishnakamal (Roll 15); Sarwara Jaman Khan (Roll 9); Rahimuddin Ahmed (Roll 7); Khandakar Maiabubali (Roll 21); Biswas Jaharlal (Roll 3); Mitra Unendranath (Roll 3); Adhikari Irishikesh (Roll 23); Khan Abdul Majid (Roll 27); Sircar Kshetrakrishna (Roll 17); Chakravarti Jogeshchandra (Roll 12); Shaha Nrinendramohan (Roll 14); Rahim Buksh (Roll 8); Maitra Sachindranath (Roll 18); Abdul Rahim Gadaria (Roll 19); Roy Ranjit (Roll 11); Das Sarathkumar (Roll 24); and Syed Md. Ennos (Roll 25).

V.L.M.H.:—Md. Anwarali (Roll 2).

EXHIBITION AT BHOPAL.

An Agricultural, Art and Industry Exhibition will be held at Bhopal from the 10th to the 25th of February, 1925, under the patronage of H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal. The Darbar has allowed various concessions for the convenience of those interested. In addition to many prizes that will be awarded to the best exhibits of the various sections, there will be:—

1. No custom duty on goods imported in the Exhibition for sale or otherwise. (2) Free use of land. (3) Lodging will be arranged free or at least two weeks previous notice. Similar and other concessions will be allowed to horse and cattle dealers.

TANSA MAIN BURSTS.

BYCULLA STREETS FLOODED.

A very serious burst of a huge Tansa main occurred at Jacob Circle on Saturday which resulted in flooding several streets of Byculla and considerably hampering the pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the affected district. At about 7 p.m. on Saturday a Tansa main of 36in. diameter suddenly burst, owing to its joining having separated from the sockets, with a terrific noise which startled the residents living near the scene. In a short time, the adjoining streets, viz., Motlibai Street, Club Back Road and a section of Sankli Street, were flooded. Pedestrians tucked up their dhoties and footwear and waded through knee-deep water. For a long time vehicular traffic was stopped.

On receipt of news of this burst by the Bombay Municipal authorities, Mr. Nevins, Hydraulic Engineer and the Assistant Engineer of the Water Department went to the spot. They examined the main, and soon a gang of workers was busy trying to stop the flow of water. They were "at it" for several hours and after strenuous efforts succeeded in stopping the flow of the water. By Sunday morning the burst was repaired though till afternoon some men were engaged in pumping off the accumulated water from the ditch. It is alleged that the accident may be due to the high pressure of water in the Tansa main.

Residents of Byculla were deprived of their usual water supply after the accident. It is to be hoped this accident is not a precursor of several such bursts as Bombayites had the misfortune to experience last year.

WOMAN'S DEATH BY DROWNING.

A body of a Mahomedan woman was washed ashore on Saturday at the beach of the New Marine Drive, Worli. On receipt of information Inspector Chapman went to the place and found the body in a highly decomposed state. The nose seemed to have been eaten up. The woman had a pair of trousers, a black vest and an old dirty white sysan. A bundle of blankets was lying near the body. There were no marks of violence.

An inquest was held over her body on Sunday when the jury returned a verdict of death apparently caused by drowning. No evidence was forthcoming as to how that happened.

GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.

Dhurpibai, a Ghati girl aged 5 years, daughter of Bhika Dagdoo was playing with other children near a fire place in Kamati's Chawl, Ghordeo. All of a sudden her clothes caught fire and were ablaze. The girl's playmates began to scream when her mother and other neighbours ran to her rescue and put out the flames. By this time the girl was burnt from her knees to her waist.

The girl's parents refused to take the girl to a hospital and treated her with home remedies. Her condition became worse and she died at about 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

A verdict of death by burns due to her clothes having accidently caught fire, was returned by the jury at the inquest held over the body on Sunday by Mr. A. R. King.

KILLED ON RAILS.

An unknown Hindu, aged about 25 years was found on Saturday lying between two rails near the level-crossing, Esplanade Bandstand, on the down line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., at 5 a.m. He was injured on the head and his left leg was crushed.

A railway police constable made enquiries about the man but no one was forthcoming to indentify him. The deceased was bare-headed and bare-footed. He had only a vest and dhoti.

At an inquest held on Sunday over the body of the deceased, a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained on account of being knocked down by a train opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly.

CRUSHED UNDER MOTOR CAR.

On Friday at about 9 p.m. motor van No. 402 of the Salvage Corps was going along Bellasis Road towards Lamington Road when near the Byculla Post Office one Nannib Mangoo, a Purdeshi (18) tried to cross the road from north to south and came in front of the van. The driver in order to avoid him swerved to the right and the man again came in front and the radiator struck him on the head and he fell down. On being removed from under the van he was found to be dead and the left side of his head was crushed.

The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, on Saturday morning. After the uncle of the deceased identified the body further enquiry was adjourned.

A COLLECTOR ENTERTAINED.

A Karwar correspondent writes:—

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Maxwell were entertained by their friends and admirers on Saturday, the 17th instant on the Mitra Samaj grounds at 5 p.m. After tea, the guests with their hosts assembled in the Samaj Hall to witness a drama in English called the "Triumph of Justice," staged specially for the occasion by a troupe of amateurs consisting of some officers, pleaders, and teachers and students of the Karwar High School. Mr. A. D. Upponi on behalf of the actors craved indulgence of the audience for any incidental shortcomings and spoke a few words eulogising the services of Mr. Maxwell to the people of Kanara. He was followed by Dewan Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi who added a few more words befitting the occasion. Mr. Max well who was evidently deeply touched said he was very sorry to leave the District he loved where he formerly served as an Assistant Collector for a number of years. He would have liked to remain in Kanara for some time more, for he knew the needs of the people whose language he had learnt to understand. He thanked the actors for the excellent treat and bade an affectionate farewell to the people of Kanara.

ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT.

RESULT OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR 1924.

Name	Division.
M.B.H. 1924.	
M. K. Agarwalla	I
Ghulam Har Haidri	I
Gunwant Lal Girdhar Lal	II
Tirlok Chand Jain	II
L.H.M.S. 1924.	
Inder Singh	II
Basdeo Prasad Panday	I
Maqbool Hussian	III
S. Ratha Krishna Rao	II
Mohd. Rab Niwaz Khan	III
E. F. Zuzarte	III
Balwant Sharma	II
Bhagat Ram Ghirt	III
S. R. David	II
M.B.E.H. 1924.	
S. C. Mitra	I
D. N. Madan	III
L.M.E.H. 1924.	
E. F. Zuzartto	II

A WHOLE-TIME DEAN

GOVERDHANDAS S. MEDICAL COLLEGE

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Medical Relief Committee re-constituted by Corporation Resolution No. 2034, dated the 7th June 1923, have submitted the following report regarding the appointment of the Dean for the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College:—

In the Schedule proposed by the Commissioner in his letter No. E. G. 10-A., dated the 27th June 1924, and approved by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 6575, dated the 6th October 1924, it was proposed that there should be a part-time Dean on Rs. 500—100—1,000 and a whole-time Vice-Dean and Warden on Rs. 300—20—500 for the College and a Steward on Rs. 175—5—200 for the Office administrative staff of the Hospital. The Commissioner however being of opinion that the Dean should be a whole-time one on a salary of Rs. 2,000, the question was referred to the Selection Sub-Committee of the Committee to ascertain whether a competent candidate could be secured to take up the post of the Dean for about 3 years as a whole-time officer as suggested by the Commissioner and if not to select a candidate as a part-time officer on Rs. 500—100—1,000. The Sub-Committee accordingly considered the question in consultation with the Commissioner, and were of opinion that it would not be possible to secure a competent candidate to take up the post as a whole-time officer on Rs. 2,000. They therefore recommended that instead of appointing a part-time Dean and a whole-time *Vice*-Dean, one of the four whole-time Professors when appointed might be selected to act as Dean and that he be given some personal allowance in addition to his salary for the extra work that he will have to do. This recommendation of the Sub-Committee was however not approved by the Committee who, after considering the question, came to the conclusion that a whole-time Medical man should be appointed as Dean on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem for a period of 3 years on the understanding that he will not carry on private practice but that he may be a part-time Professor with attached allowance in addition to his salary and that he may be allotted some beds in the King Edward Memorial Hospital as well. The Committee also selected the names of some eminent medical gentlemen and requested the Sub-Committee to ascertain whether they would accept the post of the Dean and if so on what terms. As however there was some difference of opinion as regards this question among the members of the Committee and in view of the accompanying letter, dated the 26th November 1924, from the Secretary, Bombay Medical Union, forwarding a copy of the Resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Union to the effect that there is no necessity of appointing a whole-time Dean, the question was reconsidered, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Committee came to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to appoint a whole-time Dean who should be responsible for all the work connected with the College. They therefore recommend that a post of whole-time Dean be created for a period of three years on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem and that the Commissioner be requested to invite applications by public advertisement for the post.

The report is signed by Dr. K. E. Dada-Chanji, Mr. Cosmas Fernandez, Mr. M. C. Jayle, Drs. M. B. Velkar and Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia. (See minute).

Seen.

Mrs. Avantika Gokhalay, Mr. Eyramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, Mrs. Shirley Maureen Hodgkinson, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. M. F. Sisni, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri being ill has not seen the report.

MINUTES.

I regret to mention that the majority of the members who voted at the fag-end of the Committee Meeting for inviting applications by public advertisement has not seriously considered the question. To expect eminent medical men to apply for the post is to expect the impossible. I trust the Corporation will see its way to reject this portion of the Committee's proposals. Several members of the Committee had left the meeting thinking that the matter was finally decided; and the proposal for inviting applications by advertisement was brought forward at the last stage and carried by a very narrow majority.

B. N. MOTIVALA.

It comes to me as a surprise that applications for the post of the Dean are to be invited by public advertisement. Because when I left the Committee meeting with the consent and knowledge of the Chairman, it was finally decided to ascertain from the selected names whether any of them would accept the post of a whole time Dean for a period of 3 years on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem. It was only when the chairman closed the meeting that I left with his consent. If the business was proceeded with and discussion resumed after that, I submit that it was not in order.

D. A. D'MONTE.

The post of the Dean should be held by one of the full-time professors in rotation of three years and for doing this extra work he may be given some extra allowance. It is most unfair for the full-time professors with best qualifications and no private practice to get only seven to eight hundred while the Dean is to get Rs. 2,500. It is a wanton waste of public money.

D. D. SATHAYE.

I have never agreed to this wanton waste of public money in creating this post of Dean. It is a thing which is unheard of in any of the Institutions I know of in England. My opinion is that the post might be given to a part-time or full-time Professor in the College and the post of Dean of the College and Superintendent of the Hospital should never be combined.

G. V. DESHMUKH.

The question whether there should be a whole-time or a part-time Dean for the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Seth Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College has been hanging fire for about half a year. The Municipal Commissioner has been consistently of opinion and has been pressing his views that one highly qualified individual should be appointed as Dean who will be held responsible to the Corporation for the efficient management of both the institutions. It is being urged by several people on the other hand that the Medical College should be in charge of a part time Dean and that the Hospital should have a well-paid Secretary to attend to it. In support of this argument the existing system in English Hospitals and Medical Colleges is cited. But the parallel does not hold good. The conditions in England and in Bombay are so tremendously different. There the Hospitals and Medical Colleges have been for several decades in existence and in some cases for a few centuries even. They started humble beginning and were run by people who themselves were devoted to the cause of Medical relief sparing neither time nor money in the cause of the sick poor. Even at the present moment the English Hospitals and the Medical Colleges attached to them are governed by Hospital Committees and College Boards respectively. The Hospital Committee, to a pre-ponderating extent and the College Board to a fair extent have in them philanthropic gentlemen who have made Medical relief their speciality. Some of them visit the Hospitals almost every day in one or the other Visiting Committees and are thus able constantly to supervise the various hospital and College activities.

These conditions do not exist to similar extent with us in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation will have to decide whether it will be possible to appoint a Hospital Committee consisting of laymen experienced in Hospital and College administration and who will be able to pay visits to the new College and Hospital every day or every other day at a far off place in Parel away from the usual business or residential quarters. Such conditions do not exist in Bombay and in this contention we are unfortunately supported by our personal experience in the Corporation and its various Committees. We are starting as it were two entirely new and large institutions which are going to be staffed entirely by our own countrymen, many of whom cannot be said either to have experience in any administrative capacity or to have done any kind of team-work together. These institutions have cost the Corporation enormous sums of money already and are going to cost them about five lakhs of rupees every year. If the Corporation desire that the experiment now to be started under purely Indian auspices should prove a success and that the enormous sums of money already spent and likely to be spent in future are to be properly utilized and availed of by the sick poor of Bombay, it is absolutely necessary to appoint as Dean one individual, eminent in the medical profession and with good administrative experience to his credit and who can be held responsible to the Corporation for the efficient administration of both the institutions. The Corporation will have to be very careful in the selection of such an individual. He should be one whose voice must carry conviction and authority with the Corporation and who will be able by his tact and experience, to work in harmony with and to co-ordinate the activities of his eminent colleagues on the Honorary staff of the Hospital and the Medical College. Such an individual would be available is our opinion if we went about the right way.

We do not at all recommend appointing a part-time Dean as such a person will have one eye on developing a fat and lucrative practice and the other on attending to his Hospital and College duties. It has been suggested in certain quarters that a full-time professor should be appointed as a part-time Dean for the Medical College for which he may be given a decent extra-remuneration and it is further suggested that he should be given the assistance of a full-time Vice-Dean to help him in College administration, a well paid Secretary being appointed at the same time to attend to the Hospital administration. This means creating several appointments and dividing responsibility. It is doubtful if such a scheme will succeed and it would not be wise to run the risk just at the beginning of the career of these large and new institutions. Once they are in good running order and traditions are established, it may be possible to replace a full-time Dean by a part-time one, but at the beginning the foundation should be well and truly laid. It would be false economy to do otherwise.

J. V. VORA.

I emphatically say that whoever is appointed as "Dean" should be a *whole-time* Officer and on a salary of Rs. 2,000 and *no more*. Besides he should not necessarily be a London M.D., which degree is obtainable in various branches of the Medical Science. It has come to my knowledge that many of the London M.D.'s are of that category. It is not the Degree or Diploma the Corporation should look to but to the Medical experience of standing in the profession. I know of instances where Medical gentlemen holding Diplomas of Medical and Surgical Sciences have been found better in diagnosis and treatments than several of the London M.D.'s I hope my candid views are not misunderstood.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

I entirely agree with the report. I think it is absolutely necessary that the Dean to be appointed must be a full-time one, at least for three years till the hospital is on a sound footing; otherwise part-time Dean will be of no earthly use; because he will run after his own private practice and leaving the hospital to the dogs and will pocket handsome monthly salary as well. Again it must be made absolutely clear to the applicant that if it is found that he is carrying on *private practice* his services will be summarily dispensed with, so that one who wants to have his bread buttered on both sides may not apply at all.

R. M. MISTRY.

I agree with the report but I am afraid there is an omission of the words "and Hospital" after the word "College" in the last but four lines on page two of the Report. I have always thought that if a full-time highly paid Dean is appointed he should be an Executive Officer at the College and the Hospital under the control of the Hospital-staff Committee of which he is a member, and the Hospital Committee appointed by the Corporation.

S. S. BATLIWALA.

There is no need for a whole-time Dean. It is a waste of money. A part-time Dean who is keen on his work will do quite as well.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S OPINION.

Letter, dated the 26th November 1924, from the Secretary, Bombay Medical Union—Forwarding copy, as follows, of a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Union on 24th November 1924, regarding the appointment of a Dean at the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital:—

"It is the considered and unanimous opinion of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union that a whole-time appointment of an Officer to do the combined work of a Dean and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 is not desirable on account of the following amongst other reasons:—

(1) The nature of the duties of a Dean is purely academic and is quite different from the administrative work of the Hospital Superintendent. For this reason alone it has been the practice of all the Hospitals in Great Britain that we know of, to apportion these duties to two different individuals.

(2) A salary of Rs. 2,500 for such an Officer would be a waste of Corporation funds especially when highly qualified full-time Professors are offered Rs. 700 only.

(3) The appointment of such a highly-paid Medical Officer would not be conducive to harmonious working with the Medical Staff which is honorary, and in the end would be detrimental to the interests of the Hospital.

We, therefore, again urge the principles of our original Scheme viz:—

(a) The post of Dean should be held by one of the Professors or Associate Professors in addition to his duties. He should be elected by the College Council consisting of all the Professors and Associate Professors. His election should be subject to the approval of the Medical Board.

(b) The internal administration of the Hospital should be entrusted to a separate Officer who may be designated as a Secretary or Superintendent."

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY ON WEDNESDAY.

NATIONALISTS' AMENDMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Bengal Ordinance will be discussed in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday. The exact from of the motion to be discussed by the Legislative Assembly on that date will be considered by the Nationalist Party at its meeting to-morrow afternoon. Meanwhile Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyeger, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, has given notice of two alternative amendments to Mr. Doraswami Iyenger's resolution on the Bengal Ordinance. One of these amendments is to the effects that steps should be taken forthwith to supersede and repeal by an Act passed by the Indian Legislature the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 as well as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, should it be certified as law. The other amendment urges that steps should be taken to supersede by an Act passed by the Indian Legislature the Ordinance 1 of 1924 as well as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill should it become Law providing for the speedy and public trial of all persons arrested and detained or otherwise dealt with under the said Ordinance or under Regulation III of 1818 under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code and providing also for the release of such persons as are not brought to trial or are not found guilty after such trial.

The Nationalist Party at to-morrow's meeting will also consider the attitude it should adopt in respect of Sir Charles Innes resolution affording bounty to the manufacture of Indian steel.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PRESENTATION OF SEPARATE BUDGET

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The first meeting of the Railway Finance Committee, which was elected in Simla, September last under the new scheme of separation of Railway Finance was held today. There was practically full attendance. Among those present were Mr. Sim (Railway Financial Commission Chairman) Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Wilson Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. D. Lindsay, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Aney and Mr. Abdul Kassim. The Committee. it is understood, considered the form in which the Railway Budget is proposed to be presented to the Assembly separately. So far as provisionally arranged the Budget would be presented on 20th February. The discussion on it would take place on 23rd February, while 25th and the following days would be devoted to voting demands for grants. The Railway Budget in the past used to be presented in two demands divided into capital and revenue side as a part of the General Budget. It is proposed to present it in fifteen separate demands for grants; each demand would be so arranged as to enable well defined and clear cut discussion of the particular side of the Railway activities. This arrangement, it is understood, will further restrict the Railway Department to make reappropriations from one head to another without the sanction of the Assembly Committee. It is further understood that the Committee approved of the form in which the Budget is to be presented, but may later on suggest improvements.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1925.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

To the Indian public the reasons for the perverse attitude adopted by the Government on the question of currency reform as reflected in the speech of H. E. the Viceroy and in the subsequent discussion on Sir Basil Blackett's "simple" Bill and on Mr. Raju's resolution for the immediate appointment of a Committee, with Indian non-official majority and an Indian Chairman are not far to seek. But ample explanation of the official attitude is to be found in the particulars received by the last mail from the United Kingdom. The bullion report of Messrs. Montagu and Co., dealing with the question of the return of the United Kingdom to an effective gold standard, says: *"The more gold India takes, the longer is the return of the United Kingdom to effective gold standard deferred.* (Our italics). This is corroborated in equally explicit terms by the following from the "Financial Times," which declares that *"India's increasing absorption and South African minting of gold coinage are admittedly difficulties, but these should be overcome.* (Our italics again). The vicious circle, in which India is thus involved, comes to this that the depression of trade in India with the consequent unemployment will not be relieved until the stringency in the money market is set right, and this cannot be done until more gold comes to India in payment for the favourable balance of trade, which India has maintained for a long time. Instead of this favourable balance being worked off by an upward movement of the exchange, from the above, the object is to see that more gold is not allowed to come to India, no matter what disorganization may be caused to Indian economic conditions. Because, if more gold came here, the financial system of London would be so affected that the restoration of effective gold standard in the United Kingdom could not be accomplished. Here is a very clear demonstration of conflict of interests between England and India, and Lord Reading's talk of giving justice to this country is lost in the miasma of interested advocacy. So far as Sir Basil Blackett is concerned, he is only an extended arm of the Treasury in the United Kingdom of which he was a trusted official for many years. Between Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett it is impossible then to expect that the real interests of India in financial matters will be safeguarded, and, except to those who are wilfully blind to the shortcomings of the present system, here is one more proof that the claim to be the trustees of the masses of India, which has been made by the advocates of the present order, hopelessly breaks down on occasions like this. We admit that the choice placed before the Finance Member in India as a very hard one, and we trust that there may be even now a belated awakening in the heart of Sir Basil Blackett of that loyalty to one's employers of which Englishmen have boasted in the past. From this point of view a Civil Servant as Finance Member is very much to be preferred. As a matter of fact Sir William Meyer gave an infinitely better account of himself than Sir Basil Blackett ever would or could.

Instead of facing the issue and doing the right thing, it is to be regretted that the Government of India have decided to oppose even a *bona fide* investigation of their system, lest such investigation should point to a line of policy, which may be contrary to the opinions of their English mentors. Sir Basil Blackett, who is claiming great merit in a balanced budget after imposing heavy additional taxes on this country, may allow this country to reap the full benefit of the sacrifice involved by a restoration of sound currency on the gold basis, on lines on which every solvent country in the world is about to proceed. This action will, however, conflict with the theory which treats India as a mere plantation for the profit of Britain—an interpretation against which every Indian publicist has already declared himself to be in uncompromising hostility. The Government, who by virtue of their power are at the moment in a position not only to formulate the terms of reference but to determine the personnel may at least concede to Indian public opinion what little is asked for by Mr. Raju's resolution, viz., that a Committee should be appointed without any delay. If the Government are adamant on the question of investigation, we cannot see how they could be expected to countenance the attempts to improve by legislation of non-official initiative the currency system of the country. This attitude of the Government becomes still more deplorable, because, instead of attacking the currency problem properly, they have got hold of the wrong end of the stick and are proposing a mere expansion in fiduciary issue, which will enable them further to gamble with the valuable assets belonging to this country in the form of the currency reserve, and to finance therefrom Treasury Bill issue to assist the United Kingdom in case of need.

Whenever the word "exploitation" has been used in connection with British rule in India, it has offended a certain class of people. We would now call upon them to deny the full implications of the adverse currency policy adopted by the Government in the teeth of responsible Indian opinion. We would ask them whether they consider Indian interests in the matter of currency safe under the present policy. If it is claimed that India's interests are safe, why are the Government afraid of their policy bing investigated by a responsible body? There is something suspicious in a Government opposing public investigation and opposing it, not directly, but by the insidious way of delaying the matter. The argument that stable conditions in the world are not yet established is mere eye-wash. The stability of conditions is always comparative, and any one who suggests a certain procedure of currency reform will necessarily bear in mind that the transition period in the world may still last a few years. What appears to be behind the self-complacent logic of the Finance Member is not stable world conditions, but stable conditions for the United Kingdom, which must be established first, and the entire favourable balance of trade for India should be made available to the British Treasury to secure parity with the dollar and to restore a free gold market in London. How much longer, we ask, are the interests of this country going to be subordinated to the whims, caprice and avarice of a body of men sitting afar and regarding India as nothing but the milch cow? The official critics who always bring in political considerations in all such matters, have been known to blame Indian publicists for emphasising a conflict of interests, but whatever the constitution which may be evolved for the future on one point we have not yet discovered any difference of opinion in the various political schools of India, and, that is, that the Government of India must be freed from the leading strings of London, and that this freedom should be nowhere so complete as in the field of finance. Such a freedom is to be despaired of so long as we have high officials looking for preferment and approbation, not to the public opinion of this country, but to the press and public of the United Kingdom. Mismanagement and manipulation of the exchange were rightly designated by Mr. Raju as "symptoms of servitude," and we have tried to show how correct to the letter he has been in his analysis. We trust that, considering the interests of the producer, that is, of the farmer and all those who live on agriculture, and taking into account the present position of industry and its effect on unemployment of large and useful classes in the country, the fight to secure sound currency conditions will not be abandoned by the Assembly, and even if it fails therein, the mere exposure of the vicious system involving untold losses to this country and impoverishing it, will be a service to India.

DEATH AND DEBILITY.

We hope the visitors to the Baby Week show which opens to-day will not regard it as a *tamasha* or as an essay in philanthropic luxury by the well-to-do. Infant-mortality in a city like Bombay is in excess of the general average in the villages. In 1922, no less than 42 out of every hundred babies born, died in the struggle of the first year. The main purpose of the Baby Week is to demonstrate to the ignorant the virtues of hygiene, good feeding and scientific development, and in so far as it dispels the "superstitions" of impecunious parents, it serves a great purpose. In the influenza years infant-mortality in Bombay reached 700 per thousand; the death-rate on the country-side was not so devastating. The ignorant poor of Bombay hail from the villages, and it cannot be said that their migration to an enlightened city, flourishing under the contact of the West, increased their pristine ignorance. Nevertheless the excess of local mortality is put down by some authorities to ignorance. Let ignorance be countered by all means, but let there be no mistake about the root-cause of poverty. In 1922, of the 20,995 births registered in Bombay, 14,302 or 68.12 per cent occurred in one-room tenements; and 7,500 of the infants gave up the ghost. It is no reproach to a successful man that he was born in poor circumstances; in fact we have examples of great men born in forest and in manger while the only example of a man who ate grass is that of Nebuchadnazzar who had been born in a palace. We harp on poverty since the organisation of society and utter destitution are responsible for the slaughter of thousands of infants in prosperous Bombay. The general cause of deaths is the inscrutable disease known as "debility." Children are born with broken constitution, and the mothers who nourish them are overworked and under-fed. We understand (with regret) that the organisers will present an exhibit in the shape of a live girl of 13 who is a mother, but we hope there will be no "exclusive interviews" touching the error of social customs and the distress of early motherhood. It is, however, unfortunate that the adjacent stall is not decorated with charts showing the gruesome poverty of the land, so that in the glittering array of artificial foods and complicated apparatus, the public may retain a chance of remembering the root-cause of high infant-mortality. High mortality implies a high sick rate for those who survive the stage of childhood. While we commend the educative value of the demonstration, we are anxious that it should not blind us to the difficulties of the poor who stare wistfully at the display of tinned provisions and dainty linen. To exaggerate its educative purpose would be like the manager of a swindled bank lecturing assistants on the supreme importance of civility to clients. Men and women are not more ignorant than the beasts of the forest who do hold no baby-weeks since each confines itself to the day's fill out of the bounty of Nature.

In India, we are neither in the state of Nature nor in the state of Democracy which redresses the evils of a purely predatory system. In democratic countries, the State undertakes maternity benefits or compels the employers to consider them. Here we see a worthy like the President of the Bengal Chamber telling the Viceroy that the fifty-thousand women who work under-ground in collieries should remain there for the company of their lords and husbands. What have the Government done in the way of All-India legislation to carry out the principle of maternity-benefits accepted at the Washington Conference? Several mills in Bombay provide *creches* for the care of children when the mothers work. The mothers are not given respite at least twice a day; but we upbraid them on the habit of opiating infants and invite them to have a look at model tenements on the top of the Cowasji Jehanghir Hall reeking with white paint. Next to the shining cabin is the model of begrimed misery in which the workers actually dwell, and right at the exit is a grotesque exhibit of the Development Department, presumably as a rebuke for people who complain against its waste. The Exhibition is a rich display of modern contrivances, and the lady-volunteers will be found smart and attentive, but a glance at the exhibits will convince visitors of the stress of maddening poverty which makes their use nearly impossible to the wage-earner. In mill-areas the exhibition should be conducted with a minimum of bewildering paraphernalia, and simple instruction should be given about the practice of hygiene and after-care *possible within the limits* of their monthly earnings. Otherwise propaganda will be disappointing as the old millionaire found out when he went to console a widow with ten children. He told her of the need of a daily change of costume for the children, on grounds of health. As for food, he told her that God must have provided for every mouth its share of bread. "But", she replied, "the trouble is that all the mouths are on my hands while all the bread is in yours." The philanthropist turned home sorrowfully, murmuring against the sheer ignorance of the poor.

Notes of the Day.

Another Insult.

The Government of South Africa are determined ruthlessly to prosecute their policy of hounding out Indians from the country by every possible means. Having, by assenting to the Natal Ordinance, deprived Indians of rights secured to them under the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, they have just taken a step of which the deliberate object is to humiliate the Indian community. They are introducing a Bill the effect of which is that, according to the "Cape Town Times," for the first time in the history of South African legislation, the Asiatic shares with the Native a disability not imposed on the coloured man." Indians, of course, do not claim any status superior to that of the "Natives", what they want is that the status of both should be in no way inferior to that of the Whites. The proposed legislation, it is true, makes no practical difference as it merely gives legal sanction to the existing practice. But it is as an expression of the mood of the South African Government that it constitutes a danger to the British Empire. For it is the mood of men, who, maddened by the religion of racial arrogance, have become lost to all sense of justice, humanity and fair dealing. So outrageous is their present action that even the "Cape Town Times" has been moved to denounce it as both immoral and economically unsound. That this fresh insult should have been put upon our countrymen in South Africa so soon after the breach of faith of the Natal Ordinance shows how greatly the supine attitude of Lord Reading's Government has emboldened the Hertzog Government.

The Earl of Oxford.

Mr. Asquith's acceptance of a peerage will be considered as a disinterested act of political suicide. In ordinary life, suicide is regarded as an act of cowardice; in fact, it is the only crime in law whose attempt is punishable and whose execution throws the criminal beyond arrest. For a career like Mr. Asquith's, the acceptance of a peerage is an inglorious finish, since it involves extinction in the House of Lords whose power of financial veto he abolished in 1911 by the threat of puppet peers. It was a victory for the Liberal Party, but he is kicked upstairs now as a nuisance and an embarrassment to the Liberals. Gratitude in politics is like manna upon which the Israelites flourished in the wilderness; it lasts for a day. But the continuance of Mr. Asquith outside the House as the head of the Liberal Party must have been a problem to them. The Conservatives have so heavy a majority that they are likely to remain for full five years in power; and, twice defeated at the elections after the War, he represents an extinct volcano. Instead of waiting for the shadowy chance of a successful by-election he has agreed to become an Earl at 73 and leave the choice of leadership to the Liberal Party. Even a routed battalion requires a commander and though official Liberalism will be attenuated under the pressure of Labour, they do require some time for their obsequies. Mr. Asquith has selected the title Earl of Oxford like the learned Balliol man he is and the Conservative Party may enjoy the piquancy of their favour to the stolid Commoner who assimilated in himself the standards of Bright and Gladstone. Though intensely distrusted, Mr. Lloyd George is likely to be elected Leader against the passive professionalism of Sir John Simon.

Mr Montagu and Lord Reading.

The Assembly has made good the omission of the Viceroy by passing a condolence-resolution about the late Mr. Montagu. It will be remembered that Lord Reading in his long and rambling address to the Legislature did not pause to lament the death of Mr. Montagu, Sir Alexander Muddiman remarked in the House that "his premature death was very probably hastened by the great strain which he had to undergo during the trying weeks in connection with his resignation." When the critical moment came, Mr. Montagu found himself a deserted man. Lord Reading adjusted his position but it is obvious that Mr. Montagu looked upon the Viceroy as a chivalrous and head-strong personality like himself. To show how Mr. Montagu presumed too much in regard to Lord Reading and his habits of technical justification, we may recall a passage from Mr. Montagu's speech at Cambridge after his resignation:—

"I think the Muslims of India were entitled to know of the efforts made on their behalf by their Government. I think the British public were entitled to know what the Government of India thought of this important question. But I did not agree to the publication of the first telegram. I was considering the matter. It was only when I received on Saturday another telegram urging an immediate answer in the interests of India that I said to myself:—'There is the Viceroy of India coping with a difficult situation.' After all he is no child in public affairs. Lord Reading, a member once of a British Cabinet, His Majesty's Ambassador once in Washington, the man who had in his keeping the vital interests, not merely of the British tax-payers' money but the vital interests of the good relations between ourselves and the United States, a man who has successfully to the admiration of the whole world discharged these functions, a full knowledge of what, he was doing asks me not once but twice *to assent to the publication of his views.*" I know the difficulties in India and I say it was my duty to *support* the Viceroy."

Poor Mr. Montagu, trusting Lord Reading as "a true Israelite in whom there was no guile" proceeded to assent to the publication of his views and support the Viceroy. The rest is history, including Lord Reading's changing loyalty to all British parties and divers Secretaries of State.

Struggle of Indian Scientists.

In his presidential address to the twelfth Indian Science Congress held at Benares the other day Dr. Forster declared, that the disproportion between India's splendid resources, intellectual and material, and the contribution of her sons to the progress of knowledge was "not attributable to the tyranny of British rule." A complete answer to Dr. Forster's cheap sneer is furnished by the speech which Dr. J. C. Bose made in reply to an address presented to him last week by the past and present students of the Presidency College, Calcutta. The keynote of Dr. Bose's speech is that life means a continuous struggle, but that for an Indian the struggle is intensified a hundredfold even in his own country. Dr. Bose's struggle began with his appointment as Professor of Physical Science, which was strongly objected to by the then Principal of the College and the Director of Public Instruction, the latter having the temerity to declare that an Indian was temperamentally unfit to teach the exact methods of modern science. The subsequent career of Dr. Bose is best summarised in his own words: "This has been the recurrent experience of all my life; I found nothing easy, but had to struggle and win at every step and through these struggles I gathered all the strength of my life." His career will be an inspiration to generations of Indians yet unborn, but it also furnishes a lesson the moral of which cannot be ignored. And it is this that the difficulties which beset the path of Dr. Bose were not such as face scientists in other countries, but they were mainly the result of "the tyranny of British rule" which is responsible at once for prejudice against Indians and lack of due encouragement and facilities for scientific research for them. Addressing his students Dr. Bose said:—

"The success that has come to me is more than enough to satisfy all my personal longing. But my ambition for you knows no bounds; for it will be you representing the young generation that will carry on the work which we leave unfinished; it will be for you to build the greater India yet to be, by the selfless devotion of your lives."

It is for the Government as well as the authorities of our universities to see whether adequate encouragement and facilities exist for Indian students of requisite talent and aptitude not only to continue the work of Dr. Bose but also to extend the bounds of knowledge.

THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY.

BY THE RT. HON. J. C. WEDGWOOD, D. S. O. M. P.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

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We learn this morning from our "Times" that Manmohandas Ramji and the orthodox Hindus have joined in the great rally against Gandhi-ism. This is as it should be. If I am to judge from recent visitors to our island, orthodox Mohammedans feel much the same, orthodox Christians likewise. Mr. Gandhi with his very subversive views about common people and brotherhood and freedom and such like (for which the East is quite unfitted) must be put in his proper place. A little while ago it would have been too risky to say this openly. The fellow had quite a following among uneducated low caste coolies. But he is now thoroughly discredited,—that silly spinning wheel nonsense, you know. Religion, orthodox religion, can now breathe freely once again, and show their loyalty to the British Raj and Things as They Are. There may be pickings also.

In the Fashion.

At least let us all join to stop heterodoxy. Men of fanatic stamp who start common people thinking are a nuisance. A nuisance, did I say? No, a danger, Sir! Positively a danger to Society,—giving people unsuitable ideas about Democracy. Caiphas the High Priest felt exactly like that; so does Signor Mussolini; and Mr. Ramji deserves a knighthood which will remove him completely from contact with common people.

In every country and in every age, the priest and the orthodox have loved authority and hated liberty; they are always under allegiance to the despot, betting his abuses in return for the protection of their own. One may be permitted to congratulate Mr. Ramji on being in the fashion. Church and State and Grandmama know what is best for little children,—especially for the little nigger children.

Looking back now, with our eyes opened, one can hardly understand what could have led Mr. Montagu to make so stupendous a blunder. He must have known, with his Eastern origin, that there was no place for democracy in the Moslem religion, and that 70,000,000 Muslims would never consent to walk hand in hand with infidels, or to vote on a common list. He must have known that the twice-born, the embodiment of all the wisdom of the ages, would never consent to yield authority to mobs of voters. And how could he have supposed that the British Bureaucracy knowing all this, would

(Continued on page 8.)

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LEADERS EXPLAIN POSITIONS.

The Committee of all All Parties' Conference, which met in Delhi has, after two days' deliberations, appointed a fully representative Sub-Committee of 40 members

(a) To frame such recommendations as would enable all the parties to join the Congress;

(b) To frame a scheme for the representation of all the communities, races and sub-divisions on the legislative and other elective bodies under Swaraj and recommend the best method of securing just and proper representation of the communities in the Services with due regard to efficiency and

(c) To frame a scheme of Swaraj that will meet the present needs of the country.

With instruction to report on or before the 15th February. The General Committee to meet in the first week of March to consider the report.

The Sub-Committee sat later and some members formed themselves into a smaller Committee for drawing up a scheme of Swaraj. This smaller Committee will hold its deliberations daily from to-day, till it finishes its labours.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The All-Parties Conference Committee convened as the result of the discussions held a Bombay in November last met here last evening (Friday) at the Western Hostel Raisina. Mr Gandhi presided. A lively discussion took place on the proposal of Mr. Gandhi to appoint a Sub-Committee to suggest lines of agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans and among all the political parties and also to draw up a scheme of Swaraj. Speeches were made by the representatives of the various communities and parties who explained their respective positions and the Conference eventually adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

The Conference was attended by a large number of members and also by several Indian members of the Central Legislature. Among those present were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Ali Brothers, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Dr. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Emily Lutyens, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Mangal Singh Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Lala Sukhbir Sinha Mr. R. P. Karandiqar, Babu Bhagwandas, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. S. Kitchlew, Swami Shraddhanand, Sir Abdul Kayum, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Dewan Bahadur Ramachendra Rao, Mr. Bharucha, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Babu Rajendra Prashad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Harkishan Lal, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. Shunmugam Chetty.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gandhi explained that the objects of the Conference were to explore the avenues of communal and political unity and formulate a scheme of Swaraj. He suggested the appointment of a Sub-Committee to suggest the lines of an agreement.

Mr. Chintamani (Liberal Federation) thought that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Sub-Committee but he did not object to its appointment.

Mrs. Besant thought it would be impertinent, nay, anarchical, on the part of the Conference suddenly to make new resolutions which might run counter to those passed by the Belgaum Congress and thereby unseat Mr. Gandhi from his presidentship.

A SPECIAL CONGRESS?

Mr. Gandhi said his suggestion for a Committee did not go so far as Dr. Besant feared and that the suggestion was made to show that Congressmen were not hide-bound to anything but the new franchise or the creed of the Congress. These could not be lightly altered merely because the proposed Sub-Committee might come to certain conclusions. The Congressmen knew their mind and they would prosecute their programme but if the non-Congressmen joined the Congress and convinced them of the eror of their ways and of the propriety of altering the creed or the franchise then they could undertake to call a special session of the Congress. Personally he did not think any alteration was called for.

Mr. Jinnah said there must be no delay in appointing a representative Committee to arrive at the Hindu-Muslim unity without which there could be no political unity and there could be no Swaraj without a United Congress. It did not matter what the Liberal Federation had laid down or what other organisations had done. Resolutions passed by political organisations were not like the laws of Medes and Persians, unalterable. The object of this meeting was to put everything in the melting pot and see if unity could be achieved.

LIBERALS' POSITION.

Mr. Gandhi at the request of Mr. Dalvi read the Liberal Federation's resolution that the Liberal Party would rejoin the Congress only if the object of the Congress was defined as Dominion Self-Government to be attained by constitutional methods (2) if non-co-operation and civil disobedience were definitely abandoned as also the yarn franchise and (3) if the Swaraj Party were not constituted the only accredited representatives of the Congress in the legislatures.

Mr. Gandhi added that the suggestions from other political bodies were almost along the same lines.

Mr. Chintamani explained that if anything emerged out of the proceedings of the Conference which would suggest a reference to the Liberal Federation, then its representatives here would do so.

NON-BRAHMIN'S POSITION.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (President of the Non-Brahmin Conference at Belgaum) emphasised that the settlement of inter-communal differences was far more important than the question of the Congress creed or franchise or means for attaining Swaraj. The Brahmin-non-Brahmin problem was as acute in Madras as Hindu-Muslim problem in Northern India.

Mr. Satyamurti:—"Certainly not."

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar:—The acuteness of the problem is evident in the acute denial of Mr. Satyamurti. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Mudaliar said if any definite resolution was passed in this Conference he would place it before the Non-Brahmin Conference.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Dr. S. K. Datta, representing the Indian Christian Association, said he had a watching brief. He added. "We are not going to make any separate demands but we feel we ought to have an opportunity of discussing our relationship to others. We desire to know where we come in (hear hear). The intercommunal problem is one in which we are greatly interested and therefore every opportunity should be given for a frank discussion leading to a right atmosphere for the settlement of communal relations."

PT. MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had no objection to the appointment of a Committee. He agreed with Mr. Gandhi that if it was shown that the Congress should alter its creed and franchise there could be a special session summoned for the purpose. Indeed Mr. Gandhi had eliminated some of the differences among the political parties by himself agreeing to certain changes in the Congress programme but the time had come for a revision of the programme of all the political parties in the light of the decisions arrived at by Mr Gandhi, by the Swaraj Party and by the Liberal Party. A common programme must be fixed upon so that there could be a united and therefore a really representative Congress but the proper time had not yet arrived for a Hindu-Muslim Committee to consider Swaraj. The question and a scheme of Committees appointed by the Hindu Sabha, the Central Sikh League and the Non-Brahmen Conference had not yet met consider the their respective communal demands. Moreover the Moslems had not explained what their demands really were. The Hindu opinion so far as he had been able to gather was from the first opposed to communal representation and the experience of the last few years had only strengthened their conviction against it. Communal representation and national Government could not exist together, but so long as the Moslems wanted to stick to communal representation on the basis of the Lucknow Pact, Hindus would, in honour bound, adhere to it but there could be no extension of the principle of communal representation. There was no use in appointing a Committee unless the Moslems fully explained in what respects they wanted a reconsideration of the Lucknow Pact.

Mr. Jinnah: I have not come to say what the Mussalmans want. We have come to sit with you as co-workers. Let us put our heads together not as Hindus or Mahomedans but as Indians. Do you want to discuss or do you want to wait? The choice is yours. (applause).

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he was not opposed to the appointment of a Committee, but the party which wanted a revision of the Lucknow Pact must place its cards on the table so that there might be no misunderstanding of the position. As for the Committee of the Hindu Sabha Lala Lajpat Rai informed the Conference that it had prepared questionnaire based on the views of several

(Continued on page 8.)

OPIUM-GROWING UNDER COMPULSION?

"200 PERSONS BEHEADED"

MISSIONARY'S ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Shanghai.—A prominent missionary in China has informed Reuter that the military authorities of Fukien are compelling farmers to grow opium. 1,500 Christian families have refused and 200 heads of families have been beheaded.—Reuter.

LAST SATURDAY'S ECLIPSE.

GRAND ARRANGEMENTS AT GREENWICH.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

Fine weather was to-day expected to favour the observations in regard to the eclipse. Arrangements had been made for tests not only at the Greenwich Observatory and other meteorological stations, but also by wireless stations including Leafield and Northolt, as already notified. Wireless telephonic broadcasting companies in England and America had mutually arranged for the strength of signals to be tested during the period of the eclipse by means of pianola-playing and amateurs were asked to collect data on this aspect of the eclipse.—B. O. W.

SCIENTISTS' DISAPPOINTED

CLOUDS INTERFERE WITH OBSERVATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Clouds interfered with the observation of the eclipse in London and the provinces. Generally, light was little affected and the football clubs were justified in ignoring the dismal prophecies. Matches started at the times arranged weeks ago without detriment to play.

The eclipse was nearer to totality in America, where, according to Reuter's New York correspondent, early reports from Lakes region describes the bitter disappointment of the scientists assembled at the points of vantage in Canada and the United States as the clouds obscured the sun, but the conditions were favourable in the Western United States. Thousands of inhabitants of New York assembled on the hill-tops in squares and on bridges and roofs and watched the spectacle.

One of the chief points of interest was the effect of the eclipse on wireless transmission. The test in Chicago proved that the sun's rays are responsible for the customary reduced power of broadcasting in day-time. Both Pittsburg and Schenectady were heard at the London broadcasting station during the eclipse and neither station is usually heard at this hour.—Reuter's Special.

NEPAL AND BRITAIN.

NO POLICY, ONLY FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Surveying the past and present achievments of Nepal which is described as "perhaps the sincerest friend of Great Britain of all the Sovereign States of the world", the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader recounts, as indicating the relations between India and Nepal, how a special correspondent of the paper asked a high authority at Simla as to the policy of the British Government towards Nepal. The answer was "We have no policy. We have only friendship". The paper concludes by saying, "This great phrase deserves to be remembered at Simla, Katmandu and White Hall".—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

MOSCOW PAPERS' SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Moscow.—The newspapers here welcome the agreement between Japan and the Soviet and declare that the international position of Japan will be greatly strengthened thereby and the revision of the Unitted States attitude towards the Soviet will be probably hastened.

CROYDON PROBABLE CAUSE OF TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Mr. Cooper Inspector, of Accidents, Air-Ministry, giving evidence in the Croydon disaster inquiry this morning said that the Most probable cause of the accident was partial failure of the engine. It was impossible, he declared, to express a definite opinion regarding the cause of the disaster, but he regarded the condition to the petrol piping with grave suspicion.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FUND.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

Subscriptions to St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Fund now exceed £165,000. The culminating point in the appeal is expected to be reached to-morrow which is the day of the patron saint of the Cathedral, collections are being made throughout the country on its behalf.—B. O. W.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

TO BE ORGANISED ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

SEQUEL TO PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Cairo.—It is semi-officially announced that as a result of the proclamation of her independence, Egypt in fact must henceforth count in principle on her own forces and that a new Army Council has been formed to organise them on scientific and modern basis.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY.

INTERIM NOTE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 24.

It is expected that the interim note regarding military control in Germany and the evacuation of the Cologne zone will be presented in Berlin by the Allied representative early next week. The Note which is quite short—approximately 300 words in length—is likely to be made public shortly after presentation.—B. O. W.

UPROARIOUS SCENES.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PRUSSIAN CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Prussian Cabinet crisis was a sequel to the uproarious scenes in the Diet provoked by the technical ruling out of four motions carried against Government, the Socialists and Communists threatening each other with fists amid tumult. The cabinet, consisting of Socialists and Centrists, which previously decided not to resign following on the Communists' motion of no-confidence, on which the house equally divided and which according to the rules of the house therefore was rejected, has now decided to resign.—Reuter.

LE JOURNAL" ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—"Le Journal" regards the Prussian Cabinet crisis as a capital event and says once again the reaction has overwhelmed the Republic. The spirit of Potsdam has triumphed and it threatens to take its root throughout the Country. The Nationalists are now going to be masters of the largest confederate state.—Reuter.

"CHARIOT WHEEL OF BANK OF ENGLAND."

EXCEPTION TO SIR BASIL'S REFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The "Financial Times" takes exception to Sir Basil Blackett's reference to "the chariot wheel of the Bank of England" as appearing to identify totally disinterested institution like the Bank of England with a policy smaking ever so distantly of regulation prices in their relation to every day life of communities at home or abroad.—Reuter.

READING'S ECONOMIC REVIEW

"TIMES" ON THE "DECISIVE FACTORS."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Reviewing the Viceroy's speech the "Sunday Times" says:—

Lord Reading was able to show that even in a period of political unrest economic factors that are eventually the decisive factors operate almost without being affected by tumult around them. Lord Reading's resolve to resort to emergency powers will show which among the Indian parties understands the only conditions in which real progress is possible.—Reuter's Special.

7 DECK P. & O. LINER LAUNCHED.

TO RUN BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BOMBAY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Seven deck Peninsular and Oriental liner Ranchi of 16,000 tons gross which has been built and supplied with engines by Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie has been launched at Hepburn. She will carry mails and passengers between England and Bombay.—Reuter.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY CONGRATULATES CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

The Ahmedabad Municipality passed on saturday evening a resolution congratulating the Calcutta Corporation for having decided not to present an address to His Excellency the Viceroy. Those members who were opposed to the resolution had left the Municipal Hall in a body before voting took place.—A. P.

WAHABIS ADVANCE.

VANGUARD REACHES JEDDAH'S OUTSKIRTS.

MAIN ATTACK IMMINENT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Port Sudan.—It is reported from Jeddah that the Wahabi advance continues and that the vanguard arrived yesterday at the outskirts of the town. Fighting is proceeding and the main attack is expected every moment. Refugees from the interior report that Wahabi forces are fairly strong. —Reuter.

OTTOMAN DEBT.

ASCERTAINING VIEWS OF INTERESTED PARTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

As the result of a conference held in London with Professor Borel, a Swiss Jurist, who has been appointed by the League of Nations to deal with the apportionment of the Ottoman debt, it was decided that all States interested in the debt, including Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Greece and Yemen, must state to Geneva, by 12th February, their views with regard to the announcements they have already received concerning their respective shares of the debt. These observations will then be communicated to different parties who will reply by 7th March, soon after which the arbitrator at Geneva will give his final decision.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

FINNISH DELEGATION TO RESCUE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Geneva.—The Second Opium Conference has been temporarily saved from ship wreck by an eleventh-hour suggestion of the Finnish delegation which was unanimously adopted by a plenary sitting, for establishing a joint committee of sixteen members from both Conferences to examine American and other proposals recently discussed and report at the earliest date.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Geneva.—The Opium Conferences have elected members of the Joint Committee proposed in the Finish suggestion. Members of the Committee representing the first Conference will be the delegates of Britain, France, Japan, China, Netherlands, Siam and Portugal and delegates of the United States, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Italy, Persia and Poland will represent the second Conference. The British delegate will be Sir Malcolm Delevingne. M. Daladier, the French delegate, has left for Paris where Viscount Cecil is at present remaining.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH EMBASSY AT VATICAN.

HERRIOT DEFENDS ABOLITION DECISION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—M. Herriot had a trying ordeal in the Chamber, to-day. Though his leg was still troubling him, compelling him to rest his right knee on a footstool during his speech, he spoke for two hours and a half in reply to M. Briand amidst continual interruptions of members of the Right. He vigorously defended the decision to abolish the French Embassy at the Vatican. Referring to the programme and policy of the Holy See in war-time, he declared that the Papacy, if anything was less well disposed to France since the restoration of the Embassy at the Vatican than before. He emphasised the fact that the separation of the Church and the State was the fundamental principle of the French Constitution.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berne.—It is confirmed that Costa Rica has resigned from the League of Nations.—Reuter.

The Prince Regent of Japan has telegraphed a reply to King George's message expressing pleasure at the decision that Prince Chichibu, son of the Emperor of Japan and the brother of the present Regent, should complete his studies in England. The Regent states that it is his earnest desire that his brother's presence in Britain should contribute to the furtherance of friendly relations between Britain and Japan.—B. O. W.

The New Zealand Rugby team left London on Saturday on their return home by the liner "Montlaurer." They were enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd who had come to witness their departure.—B. O. W.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 24

The University authorities are very busy making arrangements for the visit of H. E. the Viceroy. It is expected that all the well-known Muslim leaders from all parts of India will be present on the occasion. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the University, is taking keen interest in the preliminary arrangements. The Convocation of the University comes off on the 20th instant.

SHADOWING CULPRITS.

IDENTIFICATION AT INDORE.

ONE MORE ARREST.

When the press representatives called on Saturday afternoon at the Head Police Office the Officer-in-Charge of the Department seemed to be in an angry mood at the Press and refused to give any information in future on the Malabar Hill Tragedy if the Press continued to publish such reports on this mattr.

Lt. Seageart.

He was upset at the publication of the news that Lt. Seageart had left Bombay for Indore. He said the organization of the "Hidden Hand" get the information of the police movements by such publication of reports in the Press which the newspapers call a "scoop" but they do not know what harm they do to the police investigations. He once again appealed to the Press not to write anything that might upset police plans.

Vazir Begum called in a motor car in the afternoon at the Head Police Office and was in conference with some police officers for a long time. She is kept under police guard, and her residence is kept a secret by the police for the present for obvious reasons.

Identification of Accused.

Inspector Smith of the Bombay C.I.D. has again gone to Indore with Lt. Seageart to identify the accused detained at that place.

One More Arrest.

We understand that in connection with the murder one more arrest, that of a Pathan was made yesterday in Bombay. Very sensational developments are expected to take place shortly which may have far reaching social and political consequences.

SILVER JUBILEE OF "INDIAN REVIEW."

A GARDEN PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25

There was an evening party last evening on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the "Indian Review" which was largely attended by persons belonging to all communities and of different shades of political opinion. Speeches were made by Sir James Simpson, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Justice Devadoss congratulating Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Editor of the "Indian Review" on its attaining its Silver Jubilee and wishing him undiminished success. Sir James Simpson presented Mr. Natesan with a silver casket subscribed for by the staff of the "Indian Review."

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Before the Indian Coal Committee, Messrs. Elderton and Burns gave evidence on behalf of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to-day. The Commissioners did not consider that under the present conditions coal was contributing more than a fair share to the finances of the port as a whole, but if the quantity of cargo coal increased considerably it would be possible for them to reduce their charges without throwing any additional burden on the other sections of the trade on the port.

Official and Personal.

Sir P. Rajagopalchari member of the India Council, now on a short leave to India arrived Madras on Friday from Trivandram.

The "Pioneer" understands that Lieut-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson has been selected succeed Sir Robert Holland as Agent to the Governor General in Rajputna when Sir Robbert goes to England to take up his new appointment at the India Office in March.

Sir Lennox Russel who is going to leave in June pending retirement will be succeeded by Mr. W. P. Barton as Resident at Hyderabad. Mr. Barton's place at Mysore being taken by Mr. S. E. Pears on return from leave.

In July Lieut.-Colonel W. F. T. O'Connor will retire and Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson will succeed him as British Envoy in Nepal.

On retirement, Lt. Col. Mencher will be relieved by Lt. Col. H. B. St. John as Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society on Saturday.

Saturday evening Sir Henry Wheeler performed the opening ceremoney of the New Power House, Patna, erected for supplying electricity to the public.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen with Viscountess Goschen and party returned to Madras on Saturday evening by a special train.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which neat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel

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ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Moslem leaders as collected from time to time on the question of the revision of the Lucknow Pact. This questionnaire would shortly be circulated to a large number of individuals whose answers would be collected and then only could any definite view be formed as to the Hindu community's demands.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar supported the appointment of a Sub-Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said delay in formulating a scheme of Swaraj would be dangerous and this fact should not be lost sight of while they were discussing Hindu-Muslim difference.

Mr. Jayakar further supporting the appointment of a Committee warned the Conference against approaching the question of Swaraj from the point of view of the proportion of benefits that each community would get. As soon as the committe for communal unity would submit its report, the question of Swaraj should be gone into and Mrs. Besant's scheme might be taken as the basis for discussion.

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi also supported Mr. Gandhi's proposal.

Swami Shraddhanand saw no use in appointing a Committee when the Mahomedans had not expressed their demands.

As it was quarter past eight Mr. Gandhi adjourned further discussion till 4 p.m. on Saturday.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Committee of the All-Parties Conference resumed the session last evening and after important speeches by the representative spokesmen including Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Annie Besant, a fully representative Sub-Committee consisting of over forty members was appointed to:—

(a) frame such recommendations as would enable all the parties to join the Congress;

(b) to frame a scheme for the representation of all the communities, races and sub-divisions on the legislative and other elective bodies under Swaraj and recommend the best method of securing just and proper representation of the communities in the Services with due regard to efficiency and

(c) to frame a scheme of Swaraj that will meet the present needs of the country.

Mahatma Gandhi, presiding, thought that if the meeting could arrive at a satisfactory real and honourable solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, the Brahman and non-Brahman problem etc., they would have made a very substantial advance towards Swaraj. If the meeting could find a scheme, which would commend itself to all the parties, they would have taken a very long step towards Swaraj. If the representatives present at this meeting could see eye to eye on these main questions then there would be no difficulty in all the parties uniting on the Congress platform and making a unanimous demand in the name of the nation.

MR. JINNAH'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Jinnah addressing the meeting said that the dispute between the Hindus and Mahomedans particularly with regard to their representation in various legislatures and other elective bodies and with regard to their share in the Services was a question which had been a terrible monster in the way of country's progress. It was not for the Hindus nor for the Mahomedans alone to ask what they wanted. It was up to everyone to try and find a solution of the question. Without removing this terrible obstacle they could not make any progress in any direction. "We have come in a spirit of meeting you as friends, as responsible men who occupy eminent and representative positions in their respective communities. Let us put our heads together." Pandit Malaviya had said yesterday that the communal representation was an evil standing in the way of nationalism and as Hindus had accepted it in the Lucknow Pact, they would stand by it. But that if Mahomedans wanted a change then they must explain what they wanted. The Lucknow Pact, said Mr. Jinnah, was arrived at in a scheme formulated as the first necessary step towards the establishment of complete Self-Government. For the purpose of establishing that first step by a constitution, which they framed and was accepted by the Congress, they wanted adjustment of representation of all the communities. As a party to the Lucknow Pact Mr. Jinnah declared that it was never intended to be permanent. But the important and fundamental principle of protecting the minorities, wherever they were, was accepted. That was the principle which was reiterated in the proposition of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly asking for immediate steps towards establishing responsible Government.

HOW LUCKNOW PACT WAS ARRIVED AT.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah explained how the details of the Lucknow Pact were settled. Mahomedans were in a majority in the Punjab and Bengal, they being at that time 56 per cent in Bengal and 54 per cent in the Punjab. On account of general backwardness of the Mahomedans it was argued that if the Mahomedans were given their share upon the population basis, it would be putting a premium on ignorance and incompetence and it was suggested that the Mahomedans in both these provinces should submit to join mixed electorates. But the Mahomedans pleaded that in such an electorate their voting strength would become almost nil and they would never get even ten or fifteen per cent of the seats. And here Mr. Jinnah pointed out that despite the advance that had been made by both the communities, there was still the fact that in polling-booths feelings and sentiments largely played and voters exercised their powers by giving votes to their own co-religionists. When it was pointed out that premium should not be placed on the incompetence it was agreed that the Punjab Mahomedans should get 50 per cent and the Bengal Mahomedans 40 per cent. When the Reform Bill was in Parliament the Government of India in a despatch made a formidable indictment against the decision at Lucknow in respect of Bengal, which only got 40 for 56 percentage of population. But the Hindus and Mahomedans admirably stood by the terms of the Pact and the Joint Parliamentary Committee agreed to the Pact. The trouble then came from the Punjab and Bengal. The Congress appointed a Committee with Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Ansari and a Sikh gentleman to revise the Pact and while this Committee was in the middle of labours Mr. C. R. Das struck a Pact in Bengal. But the Bengal Pact was turned down at Cocanada. It was, therefore, not correct to say that the Lucknow Pact was intended to be a permanent thing. Now this Conference was contemplating the establishment of Swaraj and there was every justification on the part of Hindus as well as Mahomedans to get the Pact revised. There were both among Hindus and Mussalmans a few Nationalists, who wanted that separate representation should be done away with. While few might desire a utopia, facts must be faced if the large bulk of both the communities had not real confidence in each other. Mahomedans in the Punjab and Bengal feel that they should be restored to their majority. The Lucknow Pact was calculated to protect the minorities by two methods, one was greater representation than the number warranted. That was why Bombay Mahomedans with 28 per cent population got 33 per cent. U. P. Mahomedans got 30 per cent for 14 per cent population. C. P. and Madras Mahomedans got 15 for 7 per cent. This was recognised in the Reforms Scheme. The other principle of protecting the minority was provision that no resolution concerning a community should be proceeded with, if three-fourths of the members of that community in the Legislature were opposed to it. This provision, however, remained a dead-letter.

Mr. Jinnah, concluding, said on behalf of the Moslems that they claimed that Bengal and Punjab Mahomedans should not be reduced to a minority and that in the other provinces the two principles of safeguarding the minorities should be accepted as in the Lucknow Pact. The question of representation in the Services could be taken up separately.

COMMUNALISM—NEGATION OF NATIONALISM.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he was not a party to the Lucknow Pact like Mr. Jinnah but he personally considered that Pact a great blunder. He gave a history of how the Lucknow Pact was arrived at and why revision of it was undertaken by the Congress Committee of which he was one. Lala Lajpat Rai said long before the Pact was ever thought of the Mussalman leaders in the early life of the Congress thought that if India got representative institutions it would be a Hindu Raj and the Mahomedans, being in the minority, should not join any movement with the Hindus at that stage. This was the position taken up by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and a large portion of Mussalmans. Only a minority section among the Mahomedans stuck to the Congress. When the Congress at its Calcutta sessions presided over by Dadabhoy Naoroji made the first demand for Swaraj some Mahomedans said they should not join in the demand and argued that without their being in it British Raj would not concede any demand. The question, therefore, when the Lucknow Pact was thought of was how to satisfy the Mussalman demand for communal representation in order to safeguard the minority interests. The Mussalmans said they could not accept any scheme without some kind of communal representation. Hence the figures of representation which were quoted by Mr. Jinnah. It was said that that arrangement was a temporary one to be changed afterwards in the interests of the country as a whole. Therefore it was not only the figures of representation but the fundamental character of representation that was the foundation of the Lucknow Pact.

Proceeding, Lala Lajpat Rai explained that the Congress Committee was appointed to consider representation of not only Hindus and Mussalmans but also Sikhs who were not present when the Lucknow Pact was drawn up. The Sikhs complained they must get communal representation in the same way as Mussalmans in the U. P. and there was a feeling in the minds of both Hindus and Mussalmans that something should be done to appease them. But before the Committee's report was published the terms of the Bengal Pact were announced by Mr. C. R. Das. Then the report of the Congress Committee was soon published and the report of the Bengal Pact was rejected by the Congress Committee was submitted for re-consideration but feeling in the country over the Bengal Pact was so intense that it was not considered opportune to proceed with the Committee's labours. Moreover Mahatma Gandhi was then released from jail and it was thought he would take up the question. Dr. Ansari had collected the material and submitted it to the All-India Congress Committee.

Lala Lajpat Rai further observed communal representation was a negation of Nationalism and it was practically dividing the country into watertight compartments. If the principle of communal representation was extended, it was not known how many divisions and sub-divisions might be created. "I ask you to consider this question not in the interests of the Hindu or Mahomedan community but as one united nation, which should stand against those who do not want to give us Self-Government. If any solution is put forward which will further our country's progress I shall whole-heartedly support it. But, remember we have not only to win our liberty but also to keep it. Any patched up agreement by way of altering the figures of representation would only be a backward step. Let us not try to divide loaves and fishes but try to evolve a scheme which would further the interests of Swaraj and of unity in the country."

CAN'T THINK COMMUNALLY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was requested to speak said he was constitutionally incapable of thinking communally. He could not carry his thought in that channel, but he thoroughly agreed with both Mr. Jinnah and Lala Lajpat Rai. He then suggested the names of members proposed for the Sub-Committee.

SWARAJ FIRST.

Dr. Besant was then called upon to explain her position. She suggested that if they wanted to get business done they must appoint two separate committees to sit simultaneously and discuss the question of the Pact and the Swaraj Scheme. Vital as the question of the Hindu-Muslim unity was, she felt that more vital was the question of Swaraj. They were all Indians. They had lived in India for 1000 years. They had been under foreign rule for the last 150 years. It was in the interest of those foreign rulers to keep them divided and whatever pact might be concluded the foreigners would find some apple of discord or other to keep them apart. Their quarrels would never cease until they became self-governing and were face to face with problems of Government. She knew India's history and it was intolerable that England, one of the younger branches in development of self-governing institution, should claim dominion over mother of them all, India. Would Indians, she asked, continue to quarrel while Mother India was dying? Did they realise the position of their peasantry? Did they know that the average life in India was 23.5 years. Did they realize that the epidemics took almost the double toll of life compared with the Western countries, because Indian children were born of starving mothers and were generated by starving fathers? These were questions that faced them to-day. Not whether one should get this place or the other that place. This was not even religion, much less patriotism or sense of duty to the land of birth. They must be ready with their scheme of Swaraj and tell the British Parliament to take hands off India. Mr. Jinnah, she said, had given her credit about the preparation of the Commonwealth of India Bill, which she did not deserve. She wished she had drafted it herself. The fact was that the Committees appointed by the National Convention had done laborious work which resulted in the drafting of the Bill. She was presenting it to them merely as a draft as something to work on. They could alter it and amend it. Briefly put, she wanted complete Civil Government at once as soon as Parliament passed the Bill they must have Cabinets responsible to Legislatures and Governor-General and Governor reduced to constitutional heads but Swaraj must be laid on solid foundations. The villages of India where India lived provided this foundation. They tion. They must have in the villages real panchayats and not sham ones and lay their foundation on self-governing villages. There would be five self-governing areas covering the whole of India namely, village, taluqa, district, province and central Governments. This scheme should provide the right to amend the constitution in future so that hereafter they should not have to go to Westminister. When they were self-governing if they made even 100 blunders they would be less fatal than even one blunder by a foreign ruler. These were the points they had to consider. She informed the Committee that she had pledged her word that the scheme of Swaraj shall be in Parliament within the course of few months. They should sit down and draw up a scheme at least in broad outlines, if not in full details. If they dispersed without formulating a scheme it would only show that for the sake of squabbles they could not come to any decision.

A SKELETON SCHEME.

Maulana Shaukat Ali supported Dr. Besant's idea of separate committees. He expressed himself in favour of drawing up a skeleton scheme of Swaraj. He was, he said an outlaw, while Dr. Besant was a constitutional fighter. But in their conclusions they agreed. He, however, deprecated the use of tactics in settling the Hindu-Muslim question, one party saying that they must ask for so much to get that much only irritated him. (applause).

UNITED POLITICAL ACTION.

Mr. Satyamurti opposed the idea of separate committees because he said the Swaraj scheme and Hindu-Muslim pact could not be divorced from each other. He particularly emphasised the necessity for finding out the minimum necessary in order to secure united political action. What was needed was that when they drew up a scheme and British Parliament refused to enact it then all parties—Congress, Muslim League, Liberals and others must stand shoulder to shoulder to enforce their demand just as South Africa did it when Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the British Premier asked the House of Commons either to reject the South Africa Union Bill or to pass it without even the chance of a coma. The Britishers would yield only when they could not but.

THE SIKH POSITION.

Sardar Mangalsingh then explained the attitude of the Sikhs. They were ready to take their chance at the polls in a general electorate. They deprecated the fight for loaves and fishes. They would be ready to live under any permanent political majority, but that majority must be political and not religious. If there was a political majority ruling, then a minority could win the majority but a permanent religious majority would be fanatical and not be in the interests of the country. So long as this idea of religious majority existed, so long would the Suddhi and Tabliq movements flourish, because, every religious community would try to swell its numbers. Personally, he considered the Lucknow Pact a great blunder.

At this stage, Mr. Chintamani suggested that the terms of reference to the proposed Sub-Committee be read to clear the misunderstanding.

UNITY ESSENTIAL FOR SWARAJ.

Pandit Motilal said that the Committee which had met had been appointed by the All-Party Conference at Bombay and the terms of reference to the Sub-Committee would be same as those passed by the Conference for the General Committee. They could not go beyond those terms which were quite comprehensive and included all the points of views expressed. Pandit Motilal said that he did not make a speech before because he thought speeches already made were business-like. They had all the same objective of Swaraj, but the unfortunate position was that he did not find people ready to discuss Swaraj before the petty quarrels were settled.

SSwaraj, said Panditji, was unattainable and unthinkable until Hindus and Muslims came to a better understanding. He entirely agreed with Dr. Besant that Government would throw some apple of discord or other. Government must do that. It was the business of the Indian leaders to make the best of their position. He was prepared to confess that some pessimists had declared that unity would never be attainable. The other day, he was travelling with a friend from the Punjab who asked whether the speaker seriously thought Hindu-Muslim unity would be attained. Panditji replied that was why he was working for it and he (speaker) was not a mad man. The Punjab friend replied that he took Panditji to be mad at least in entertaining that hope (laughter). Such people, added Panditji, went even to the length of saying that they must reconcile themselves to British rule for all times to come. The attainment of unity was, therefore, vital for the movement of Swaraj.

A SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Eventually the Committee agreed to the appointment of Sub-Committee of over 40 members with instruction to report on or before the 15th February, the General Committee to meet in the first week of March to consider the report.

Mr. Jinnah, in urging an early decision, gave expression to his surmise that Government would let the Assembly discuss the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report in February as much had been made of the Hindu-Muslim difference. In connection with the work of Committee he wanted to tell Government when time for discussion of the report came that Hindu-Muslim differences had been made up and they stood united in their demand.

Mahatma Gandhi replied that Mr. Jinnah's purpose would be served by the publication of the Sub-Committee's report.

PERSONNEL OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee would soon sit to work from day to day till it finished its labours and prepare a report. It will consist of the following:—Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar, Lala Lajpatrai, Babu Bhagwan Das, Mr. Srinivasa, Iyengar, Pundit Malaviya, Swami Shraddhanad, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Jairamdas, Mr. A. R. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. C. R. Reddy, Dr. S. K. Datta, Sardar Mangalsingh (or Jodhsingh) Mr. Kelkar (or Mr. Abhyankar), Col. Gidney, Mr. Ramchandra, Rao, Mr. Hirdaynath Kunzru, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Anantram. Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Satyamurti, Mrs. Naidu, Lala Harkishanlal, Dr. Kitchlew. Mr. Abdur Rauf, Hakim Aimal Khan, Mr. Mohamed Ali, Maulana Azad, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Zaffarali, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. Mohamed Yakub, Sir Muhammed Shafi, Mr. Barkat Ali, Syed Murtaza Sahib, Mr. Samaiullah Khan, Mr. Ahmedali Khan, Mr. Shamsuzoha, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Sir Abdulqaum and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

The Sub-Committee sat later and some members formed themselves into a smaller Committee for drawing up a scheme of Swaraj. This smaller Committee will hold its deliberations daily from to-day.

THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 6.)

fail to find faithful allies to keep Things as They Are.

Bombay mill-owners too, and House property owners,—Did he really imagine that they would relish being put on an equality, a voting equality, with mill hands, and with the sort of people who herd in their tenements under such salubrious conditions? By his folly he created Gandhi and all this talk about untouchability, created it just as surely as the hot-headed Whigs an hundred years ago created the Clyde and all this socialistic nonsense from which we suffer in England to-day.

Fortunately, so one gathers, the Swarajya Party in Bombay,—elected, my dear young friends, by the people, for the people, from the people,—are being much more reasonable than one had any right to expect from this mad experiment. They know that social reform must proceed slowly. Likewise, so one gathers, the same Party in Bengal is learning and proving the value of Party organisation and Party rules. In the Punjab, so one gathers, that fundamental political provision of who is to have the jobs is being furnished out with 14th century thoroughness, and the "Kings Friends" have got them as they should. We cut our wisdom teeth.

Wheat and Chaff.

If I write this bright article in a vein of gentle satire, it is not because I, or those who love liberty, need be at all distressed. I like having my enemies in the open. I prefer to see the wheat winnowed from the chaff. We could not do without Mr. Ramji and the priests and the Moulvis and the gentlemen in yellow and the mill-owners and the landlords and all the friends of Authority. They are certainly not peculiar to India; and the old fight would not be right somehow without the old enemies in their proper place.

Eminent Indians here in England, finding that they can [illegible] came once more, are openly regretting that the Enquiry into the working of the Reforms must be postponed till 1929. How much more satisfactory it would be to have the Enquiry now,—now while the whole thing is ridiculous, and a Government is in power safer even than that of Lord Olivier. And then we all can see that the little dose of Democracy administered by Mr. Montagu has not helped the Indian cook very much, has it? Or the Indian self-[illegible] Swaraja can be translated into Irish rule as well as self-rule.

For myself I would advocate, above all, the extension of the franchise in India to those classes already enfranchised in progressive Burma; and the formation of a Labour Party to translate Swaraja aright. I shall enlarge on those ideas in my next article.

STATE-AID TO CARTANIC PAPER MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

It is understood that the Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, will be given a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 under the State Aid to Industries Act by the Madras Government.

MANAGING AGENTS CLAIM

SUIT AGAINST LIQUIDATORS DIMISSED

(Associated Press).

CAWNPORE, Jan. 24.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Second Subordinate Judge, Cawnpore, in the suit filed by Messrs. N. B. Shandell and Brothers against Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, Liquidators of Messrs. Shandell Brothers and Company, Limited, (in liquidation) and other Directors of the Company which carried on business as army boot makers and manufacturers of leather goods, the plaintiffs having been formerly the Managing Agents. The suit was originally filed in 1922 in the Second Subordinate Judge's Court at Cawnpore and the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration to the effect that the Directors' meeting of the 30th August 1922, at which the resignation of the Managing Agency was obtained from the plaintiffs, was invalid, that it was obtained by coercion and undue influence, that a resolution cancelling the alottment of 3,000 fully paid shares to the plaintiffs was invalid and that the defendant Directors should be restrained from acting as Directors. The Liquidators maintained that the proceedings were quite legal and that the 3,000 shares were not allotted on account of frauds committed by the plaintiffs for which the senior member of the plaintiffs' firm had already been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in 1923.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit on all points and awarded costs to the Liquidators.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN PUNJAB.

DEFECT IN ACCOUNTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Reviewing the annual report of the local audit department for the Punjab, North-west Frontier and Delhi Provinces for year 1923-24, the Punjab Government Ministry of Education in a Resolution remarks that the annual report reveals a not very satisfactory position in respect of accounts of local bodies in the Punjab and the Punjab Government desire to take the earliest opportunity of impressing upon all concerned the necessity of remedying the defects which have been pointed out and to invite the attention of the members of Municipal Committees and District Boards to the Provisions of sections 30 of the Punjab Municipa Act 1911 and section 59 of the Punjab District Boards Act 1883 under which every member is personally liable for loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property of the Committee or District Board if such a loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member and a suit for compensation may be brought against him. This liability Government propose to enforce in future should any flagrant cases of waste or misuse of the funds or property of local bodies be brought to their notice. At the same time Government wish to impress upon Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners the seriousness of the obligation imposed upon them by law of requiring that the proceedings of local bodies shall be in conformity with law and with the rules in force thereunder. Now that official control and guidance of local bodies from within has been very largely removed, it is more than ever necessary that adequate supervision should be exercised from without in order to protect the interests of tax-payers and ensure the performance by local bodies of the statutory duties imposed upon them by the Legislature. The local Self-Government Department of Government has no staff of inspectors and must rely upon local officers to act as its agents in exercising control to which Legislatures had deemed it necessary to subject the local bodies—a control, it may be noted, which is far less strict than that exercised by the Central Government in Great Britain. It is often said that local bodies can only through their mistakes learn the art of Self-Government but mistakes which pass unnoticed and uncorrected are obstacles to progress rather than lessons. The art of local administration.

ECONMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

It is understood the Economic Enquiry Committee, which has just been appointed will commence work almost immediately. Professor Burnett Hurst, member and Secretary is a Fellow of the Statistical Society, University Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics at the Allahabad University.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January, 25.

The western disturbance has given nearly general but light snow in Kashmir and a quarter of an inch of rain at Chaman.

The temperature is becoming normal in Northwest India but remains approximately lower than usual elsewhere outside the extreme south.

Forecast:—Extension into the Northwest Frontier Province.

(Continued from column 6.)

get the Government and the Municipality to supply it. You must also see that your children are no longer kept in ignorance of the principles of mouth-hygiene; and that though no such ignorance they inflict such damage on their children. Teach your children these principles of mouth-hygiene during their schooling days, and in their schoolrooms. The care of children is your sacred trust. You must give them their birthright of "preparedness" for their adult-age. Some of you can buy that "preparedness" for your children, but you must see that that "preparedness" is also given free to those unfortunate ones who cannot afford it. This you can do by making "free dental relief" a part of the general medical relief and the school medical inspections. To enable you to honour that birth-right of your children, the Dental Section gives you the message "Keep Pure the Mouth: the Gateway of Life."

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

GOVERNOR OPENS TO-DAY.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

The National Baby Week, Bombay, will be opened at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall by His Excellency the Governor, to-day (Monday). A charge of 8 annas will be made for admission to the Gallery on this occasion only. Admission to the Exhibition itself in the Royal Institute of Science will be free.

Admission to all other Centres will be free all day and every day.

The Exhibition will be opened on following days:—

January 26, 27, 28.—Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road.

January 30, 31, Feb. 1.—Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

February 3, 4, 5.—Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

Apart from the Exhibition there will be songs, lectures and Cinema films at all centres from 4 to 8-30 p.m.

From 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. on the second day at each Centre (i.e. January 27, January 30, February 4) the Exhibition will be reserved for ladies only.

Children under 12 will not be admitted to the lectures but there will be a creche at each centre in charge of a nurse where mothers may leave their children.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

The following is the list of Exhibits:—

1. Infant Welfare. 1. Creche, 2. Opium and Ricket Baby and Healthy Baby. 3. Trained and untrained dai. 4. Clinic and Infant Welfare. 5. Baby's clothing and Cradle stall. 6. Child mother.

2. Dr. Noronha: (not at C. J. Hall).—7 Anti Venereal Diease Stall.

3. Directorate Development: New Type Chawl.

4. Improvement Trust: Old Type Chawl.

5. Dr. Saundilands and the Sanitary Association.

8. Dirty Room and Clean Room on site. 9. Vaccination stall site. 10. Tuberculosis stall site 11. Flies. 12. Health Dept. Diagrams, Charts and Leaflets. 13. Plague and Cholera Inoculation station, Rattraps and Rat-poison. 14. Malaria and Mosquitoes. 15. Milk Stall. 16. Municipal dispensary. 17. Disinfection. 18. Snakes and Anti Venine. 19. Dental Stall. 20. Opthalmic Stall. 21. Nose and Throat Stall. 22. Labour Ward. 23. Labour Ward Contrast. 24. Maternity Ward. 25. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: Khadder stall. 26. Refreshment stall.

LECTURES.

The following is the programme of lectures during the Baby Week:—

Jan. 26—First Day; Centre Fort; Subject "Infant Welfare"; Lecturer Dr. J. E. Sandilands; H. E. the Governor presiding.

Jan. 27.—Second Day; Centre Fort; Subject "Milk"; Lecturer Dr. Sorab C. Hormasjee.

Jan. 27—Second Day; Centre Fort; (Ladies Day) Subject "Baby Week from a mother's point of view"; Lecturer Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Lady Wilson presiding.

Jan. 27.—Second Day; Centre Fort; Subject "Malaria"; Lecturer Dr. K. B. Shroff.

Jan. 28.—Third Day; Centre Fort; Subject "Plea for Dental Hygine in Public Schools" Lecturer Dr. J. J. Mody.

Jan. 30.—First Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Plea for Dental Hygine in Public Schools; Lecturer Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Lady Wilson presiding.

Jan. 30.—First Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Malaria"; Lecturer Dr. K. B. Shroff.

Jan. 31.—Second Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Breast Feeding"; Lecturer Dr. C. Mehta.

Jan. 31.—Second Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Infant Mortality in India its causes and prevention: Lecturer Dr. H. V. Tilak.

Feb. 1.—Third Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Infant Mortality in India its causes and prevention"; Lecturer Dr. Bhadkamkar.

Feb. 1.—Third Day; Centre Girgaum; Subject "Infant Mortality in India its causes and prevention"; Lecturer Dr. B. N. Motiwala.

Feb. 3.—First Day; Centre Parel; Subject "Baby Week from a mother's point of view"; Lecturer Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Feb. 3.—First Day; Centre Parel; Subject "Flies" ;Lecturer Dr. Patil.

Feb. 4.—Second Day; Centre Parel; Subject "Advantages of Maternity Homes" Lecturer Mrs. Malankar.

Feb. 4.—Second Day; Centre Parel; Subject "Responsibility of Men in matters relating Maternity"; Lecturer Dr. Desai.

Feb. 5.—Third Day; Centre Parel; Subject "A fowler's and Don'ts"; Lecturer Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe.

Feb. 5.—Third Day; Centre Parel; Subject "Importance of Baby Week" Lecturer Mr. G. K. Devdhar.

DENTAL SECTIONS.

Mr. J. M. Modi, of the Dental Section of the Baby Week Exhibition Bombay writes:—

Citizens of Bombay, a very small percentage of you know how to take care of your mouths and teeth; and yet lesser percentage of you know how to care for your babies' teeth and mouths. Over 600 of every 1000 babies die every year in Bombay mostly from "Malnutrition" i.e. want of nutrition, derived from your neglect of your own mouths, and the mouths of the babies during their early infancy. You have not realised the tremendous evil influence of unclean mouth on the general constitution of the body. It will be to bring home to you that realisation, that we shall direct our efforts during the Baby Week. We would that we could succeed in our endeavours, to make you realise that fact; for sooner you realised it, the better it will be for the public health. Because we are aware of our inability to present this subject to you in such fullness that we have in our hearts, that we want you to realise it to be more true than ye can express it, for it is no exeggeration to say that there is no one subject to-day, so important to the intellectual and physical welfare of those gifts of Nature—your children. Perhaps through your ignorance you have suffered dental troubles, and perhaps through your ignorance you have unwittingly inflicted them on your children. That is done, but it can yet be undone by promptly seeking dental relief for yourself and your children. To that, do I hear you answer "we are too poor and helpless to afford such relief for ourselves and our children." Then speak to the Patron and the Committee of the Baby Week, of this your dire need and they will

(Continued in column 5).

PORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Taking advantage of the break in the racing at the headquarters the Executive of the Tollygunge Club held a meeting to-day, the proceeds of which would go and benefit local charities. It was small one of six events in four of which favourites won. It was only in the Nulla Plate that the second favourite Tostan won cheaply, because he had taken a long lead in the earlier part of the race which the favourite Tanyum failed to make up. In the Jitsu Plate which was a distance handicap Crasader won the favourite being the fourth. The attendance was quite on a par with other days. The weather was good.

Details:—

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Messrs Sheldrake and Fond's BETTER HOPE 11-5 Mr Roberts 1
Mr Wilmot's MAFINE 9-3 (car 9-4) Mr Harvey 2
Mr Manasseh's BE SHARP 9-3 Mr Leckie 3
Mr Bose's REVUE 9-0 (car 9-1) Mr Price ... 4

Won by a head, a short head and five lengths.

Time:—1 minute 6 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8½; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Better Hope; threes Be Sharp; fours Mafine; tens Revue.

The race:—Better Hope led all through towards the end Mafine came strong, but failed by a head.

THE JINJITSU PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Handicap for approved 'bonafide' hacks.

Mr Winter's CRUSADER 50 yds Mr Winter 1
Mr Muir's MANCHU 80 yds Mr Finlayson 2
Mr Johnstone's LONG TOM 80 yds Mr Forbes 3
Mr Birkmyve's FRIENDSHIP 40 yds Mr Goward 4

Also ran:—Kildere 2 scratch; Grizzly Bill scratch; Marksman 20 yds; Tront 30 yds; Movuraker 30 yds; Rasper 30 yds; John 110 yds.

Won by 3½ lengths; 1 3/4 lengths and 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 16½, Rs. 34 and Rs. 34.

Betting:—Twos Friendship; sixes Wee Laddie; Moonraker and Crusader; longer prices for others.

The race:—John was left. Friendship went wide at the turn. Manchu was treading but was collared and beaten hundred yards from home.

THE PAPERCHASER'S PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Handicap Steeplechase for horses that have never won a open race value Rs. 350 or over.

Mr Mant's BRAZENHEAD 9-8 car 10-2) Mr Roberts 1
Mr Baird's GAYBOY 9-0 (car 9-1) Mr Price 2
Capt Setwyns' ROMING 12-3 Mr Paris ... 3
Mr Botton't BARGRAVE 9-7 (car 9-12) Mr Hill 4

Also ran:—Robroy 12-10. Lindum 11-7; Glen Leaon 10-7 (car 10-12); Hemmettus 10-7 (refused).

Won by a head, 10 lengths and 4 lengths. Time—4 minutes 12 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 10½; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 9½ and Rs. 7

Betting—Evens Brazenhead; twos Roming; fours Robroy, sixes Bangrave; fifteens for the others.

The race:—Brazenhead lead, closely followed by Gayboy and they passed the post in that order with Roming as third.

THE THIRD AMATEUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have never won an open race value Rs. 300 or over.

Mrs Meare's BERWICK 9-0 Mr Price 1
Mr Gondon's CELLOMONT 9-10 (car 10-2) Mr Polland 2
Mr Mackertich's DAWN MIST 10-5 Mr Roberts 3
Mr Willson's JOANATEEN 10-10 (car 10-13) Mr G Harvey 4

Also ran:—The Exile 10-12; Clatterston 10-12; Beayerbrook 9-12; Lady Karess 9-10.

Won by 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 6½, Rs. 7½ and Rs. 8.

Betting:—Evens Berwick; threes Exile; fours Dawn Mist; fives and more for the others.

The race:—Berwick jumped out in front of Dawn Mist and Cellomont. Berwick made every post a winning post in the run. Cellomont beat Dawn Mist.

THE (½) MIST PLATE..—Distance about 1 mile.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Lt-Col Fraser Hunter's TOSTAN 9-12 Mr Roberts 1
Mr Galstaun's TANYUM 11-0 Mr Harvey 2
Mr Chancellor's BRAVADO 9-0 (car 9-12) Mr Hill 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WITTY SCOUT 11-3 Mr King 4

Also ran:—Pretender 9-0.

Won by 1½ lengths; 7 lengths and 8 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 43 seconds

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21½; Places Rs. 5½, and Rs. 5½.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Tanyum; 5 to 2 Tostan; tens for the others.

The race:—Tostan took a long lead with Tanyum as third the latter made up a lot of ground, but failed to make any impression on the leader.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have never won as open race value Rs. 350 or over.

Mr Muir's BALDASARRE 9-0 (car 9-2) Mr Harvey 1
Mr Metaxa's BANDALERO 10-2 (car 10-5) Mr Metaxa 2
Mr Gregson's RED DEVIL 9-10 Roberts ... 3
Messrs Finlayson and Lutyen's BRISTOL CREAM 11-0 Mr Lutyens 4

Also ran:—Aunt Anna 11-0; Question 10-13; Black Beauty 9-7; Three Sixes 9-4; Stephen 9-0 (car 9-5); Breezeaway 9-0 (car 9-1).

Won by 2½ lengths, a head and 2½ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 5 4/5 seconds.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works. delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character year of birth or time date month and reading Re. 1. Send me of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers

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Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 18½ and Rs. 10.

Betting:—6 to 4 Baldasarre; twos Question; fives Black Beauty; Bandalero; sevens Red Devil. longer prices the others.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Out of the four matches scheduled to be played on Saturday one proved a fiasco by one of the teams failing to put in an appearance. The other three matches were one-sided affairs and the winning teams were rather unlucky in not registering a larger score. The standard of hockey was by no means brilliant, although one would not be far wrong in ascribing the cause to the miserable condition of the grounds. "When are we going to get decent grounds," is the cry of all Bombay sportsmen.

B. B. R. A. BEAT WEST YORKS 5—0

This was the first game on the Cooperage and proved to be a one-sided affair. Although the Yorks worked hard to keep their own they were obviously no match for the gunners who won as they liked. Ford, who is back from a holiday, strengthened the side and proved his worth by netting no less than three goals. In the first half the B. B. R. A. attacked continuously and scored four goals, Ford being responsible for the first and fourth, D. Lynn for the second and Allan for the third. The Artillerymen took matters easy in the second half and could only score a single goal through Ford.

Towards the end of the game the West Yorks attacked determinedly, but although they had several chances, failed to score. O'Brien and Capt. Stott combined well and gave a good display.

B. B. R. A.—Hyde; Cutler, James; Rodgers, V. Kelly, Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, Lynn, Allan, Abbott.

WEST YORKS.—Cobbledady; Bowron and Jones; Gordon, Lt. Phillips, Lt. King; O'Brien, Capt. Stott, Hemmingfield, Wooiston, Johnson.

Referees:—Messrs. Duff and Ernst.

G. I. P. RLY. BEAT B. B. A. F. I. 2—0.

The second match on the Cooperage provided a fast game, the G. I. P. being unlucky in not putting up a bigger score. The Railwaymen employed their characteristic hard-hitting tactics—sometimes to a dangerous degree—and these proved very disconcerting to the local soldier-boys' halves who could not overtake the nippy railway forwards. In the initial period both sets of halves worked well, causing a blank score sheet at the end of the moiety.

The fast pace was maintained after the sides had changed over. This told on the soldier boys' defence and the G. I. P. twice penetrated and scored, Fernandes opening the scoring and Cowton increasing the lead. The A. F. I. forwards tried to reduce the lead but found Callaghan and O'Brien at the top of their form as usual.

G. I. P. RLY.—Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Mercado, Fernandes, Cowton, Finnigan, and D'Monte.

B. B. A. F. I.—Caneiro; Jackson and Bilby; Dukes Roderigues and Regnand; Greenhill, Sneddon, Rodgers, Long and Kelly.

Referees:—Messrs. Ernst and Smith.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH BEAT Y. M. C. A. (BYCULLA) 3—0.

In the second division match on the Oval between the Eastern Telegraph and the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) the former ran out winners by 3 goals. Throughout the game there was no doubt as to which was the better side and it was mainly due to the unevenness of the ground that the score was not a bigger one. The Y. M. C. A. defence was very weak and the Telegraph had no difficulty in opening the score in the first half. Samson was the only man in the Y. M. C. A. defence who played a good game.

The second half was marked by the scrappiness of the Young Men's forwards who could not develop even the vestige of a combination. Their opponents, however, persevered in the attack and added two more goals. The latter part of the game was marred by rough play and it would not be out of place here to warn the teams against this growing habit.

Referees:—Messrs. White and Evans.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

The 14th match of the Poona Open Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on its grounds on January 24, 1925, between the Young Joyful Hockey Team and Kikee Sport Hockey Team and ended in a draw for two goals to two.

HINDU GYM. TENNIS.

SINGLES SEMI-FINALS.

WAGLE BEATS RAJA IYER.

The tennis tournaments at the Hindu Gymkhana are nearing conclusion. During the week six matches in doubles and eleven in singles were decided. Wagle and Rajaram are the most formidable pair in the doubles, while the two best in singles are Raja Iyer and Wagle. These two met on Saturday in the semi-final and Iyer lost in two straight sets. The final match between Wagle and Khardekar will not have much interest as a win for the former is certain.

DOUBLES.

Soman and Golenkari beat Kotak and Jai, 6—1, 6—1.

Wagle and Rajaram w.o. K. Bhagwat and Deshpande (scratched).

Padbidri and Ganguli w.o. Ramnath and another.

Dhage and Jog beat Shete and Bhagwanji 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Desai and Tripathi beat Gunderia and Thakur 6—3, 8—6.

Gunjikar and Kamat beat Pathare and Joshi 6—0, 6—4.

SINGLES.—(4th Round).

Chalam beat Tripathi 6—3, 6—4.
Bhandarkar beat Shete 7—5, 6—3.
Arurkar beat Nadkarni 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Ganguli beat Kandke 6—2, 6—3.
Wagle beat Velkar 6—1, 6—0.

(FIFTH ROUND).

Khardekar beat Gunjikar 6—1, 6—3.
Chalam beat Bhandarkar 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Raja Iyer beat Arurkar 6—2, 6—1.
Wagle beat Ganguli 6—2, 6—0.

SEMI-FINALS.

Wagle beat Raja Iyer 6—4, 6—4.
Kardekar beat Chalam 6—4, 6—2.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship came to a close this afternoon. In Men's Singles the final was won by Okamoto who beat Bob in three straight sets 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. In Ladies' Singles between Mrs. Hasler and Miss E. Sandison. Miss Sandison won by 4—8, 6—1, 7—5.

His Excellency the Governor gave away the prizes.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SHAPOOR SPENCER CUP FINAL.

In the final match of the Shapoor Spencer Cup Competition the Sassanian Cricket Club met and defeated the Persian Cricket Club by 60 runs. The match commenced on Saturday at 3 p.m., the Sassanians batting first. Play continued on Sunday when the side declared at 280 runs for 8 wickets. Irani gave only two difficult chances at mid-off for his 92, and Colah was badly missed when he was less than 20. Elavia played a faultless 40. Tarapore with 4 wickets was the most successful bowler. The Persian Club could only make 220 in response. Tarapore (54) and Nalaseth (45) made a good effort to pull the game off for their side. Daruwalla came next with 29. All played fast and attractive cricket. Jamshedji and Havewalla shared bowling honours with 4 wickets each.

SASSANIAN CLUB.

Badshaw run out 11, Jamshedji c. Nalaseth b. Tarapore 14, Elavia c. Tarapore 40, Irani c. D. Mistri b. Daruwalla 92, b. Kapadia b. Tarapore 3. Colah b. F. Mistri 54, Pavri c. Daruwalla b. Tarapore 0, Havewalla b. Mistri 12, Panthaky (not out) 26, Vasania (not out) 4, Palsetia did not bat, Extras 24, total 280.

PERSIAN CLUB.

P. Warden c. Havewalla b. Elavia 19, F. Pavri c. Palsetia b. Elavia 7, S. Daruwalla c. Kapadia b. Jamshedji 29, P. Nalaseth st. Vasania b. Jamshedji 45, F. Arjani b. Havewalla 0, M. Langrana b. Havewalla 8, F. Tarapore b. Havewalla 54, N. Cooper st. Vasania b. Jamshedji 17, D. Mistri c. Jamshedji b. Havewalla 4, F. Mistri b. Jamshedji 14, B. Achadwalla (not out) 4, Extras 20, total 220.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mossel Bay (Cape Province).—Joel's eleven beat the South-Western Districts by an innings and 201 runs. The Districts scored 47 in the first innings, Geary taking six wickets for 26 and Kennedy four for 19. Joel's eleven made 353 runs for nine wickets and declared their innings closed. Holmes scored 104. The Districts made 105 in the second innings Tennyson, Marriot and Jameson took three wickets each for 29, 17 and 6 (?) respectively.—Reuter

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

WHY SUPTD OF POLICE WAS CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Giving his statement before the Court of Mr. Anderson, special magistrate at Lahore Fort, as to why he was cross-examining Mr. Smith, the superintendent of police Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh the principal accused in the Akali Leader's case said that he was giving that statement to the court at that stage because of Mr. Smith's departure form India on long leave very shortly. He had heard whispers amongst his co-accused that the cross-examination of Mr. Smith, the complainant in the case at that stage would seriously prejudice their case. He wanted to make it clear that he was doing it entirely on his own responsibility and for himself he had always been in favour of putting a defence as he had done in the Guruka Bagh case and he was prepared to justify all his actions. Mr. Smith had been connected with the Sikhs problems for four years and he did not like to miss the valuable opportunity which was afforded to him of cross-examining the witness, specially as he was leaving India very soon. He had no other alternative but either to allow Mr. Smith to return to England without cross-examination or to examine him at once.

The prosecution had made them responsible not only for what was done in the Shiromani Gurdwara Purbandhak Committee but what was done in the Congress, Khilafat and Sikh League. The acts of unknown boys of eight or nine years of age and of unknown women were put in evidence against them. Every feature of the case in his opinion was extraordinary. He hoped that they would be allowed a full and fair opportunity of conducting the defence and that the prosecution-counsel would not take advantage of his cross-examination of Mr. Smith at this stage by putting in more evidence.

At this stage Mr. Perman gave the assurance that he would not do so, as he had already closed his case, but he might re-examine the witness later when the defence evidence will be addduced.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Delhi, 24th January.—A communique states:—The attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement in the English press that Abdul Karim Khan had escaped from the jail in India when he made his way to Khost. This is not so as was stated in the communique issued at the time. Though Abdul Karim had served various terms of imprisonment previously he was merely under surveillance like the other Afghan refugees at the time of his disappearance.—A. P.

Lahore, Jan. 24.—The President and members of the Taxation Enquiry Committee arrived here this morning. The Committee will begin taking evidence at the Council Chamber to-day.—A. P.

The next session of the Punjab Legislative Council will commence on Saturday the 28th February. The budget for 1925-26 will be presented on the opening day and general discussion on the budget will take place on the 9th March. Eight days (12th to 23rd March) have been fixed for discussion and voting on Government's demands for grants.—A. P.

Mr. H. P. Duval has been appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice the Hon. Mr. Justice A. J. Chotzner granted leave from 12th February to the commencement of the High Court annual vacation, 1925.

The Behar and Orissa Legislative Council has passed a resolution requesting Government to convene a conference to consider the measures for the improvement of the principal vernaculars of the Province.

The flagship H. M. S. "Chatham" with H. E. the Rear Admiral Naval Commander-in-Chief of East Indies arrived in the Madras Harbour on Sunday evening. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will land this morning.

H. M. S. "Colombo" also arrived in Madras on Sunday.

In response to an influentially signed requisition, the Sheriff of Madras has convened a public meeting on Wednesday, next to give expression to the sense of sorrow at the death of Rev. Leith, who was drowned at Ennore a few weeks back.—A. P.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

BIKANER UNABLE TO JOIN DEPUTATION.

ASSURANCE OF PRINCES' SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The following is a copy of a telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., President of the Deputation, which is to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy on the 28th instant at Delhi with regard to the Indian situation in South Africa:—

"Please refer to your letter dated 9th January requesting me, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, to join as well as to invite some other representatives amongst Princes to join the Deputation which is to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy next week on the South African question. As for myself personally, I very much regret that, apart from other important engagements, certain religious ceremonies which cannot be postponed keep me tied down to Bikaner from Sunday, 25th January, to Monday, 2nd February, the dates of which were fixed several months ago. But I need hardly assure you of my deep interest and sympathy in the matter in regard to which besides other occasions I, in common with my British Indian colleague, Lord Sinha, was specially privileged to assist at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference of 1917. In view of the fact intimated by you in your telegram dated 15th, in reply to my telegraphic enquiry of the same date, that the Deputation will be received on Wednesday (the 28th instant) the shortness of time in any case makes it impossible for me to approach the Princes on the subject with a view to getting any collective action taken. You can, however, confidently rely upon the general sympathy of the Princes as a body in regard to the question of Indians overseas which is one of all-India importance, and affects their fellow-countrymen in British India as well as their own subjects.

This sympathy and support has already been publicly expressed, as is clear from the message which, in close co-operation with the Maharaja of Alwar and in consultation with my brother Princes, I, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, was privileged to telegraph and authorize His Highness of Alwar as the representative of the Princes of India to deliver to His Majesty's Government and the British nation and to the British Dominions and Colonies and their representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1923 in the course of which the Princes' earnest hope was specially expressed that the united efforts of all concerned at the Conference would yield some satisfactory results and secure to Indians, including the subjects of Indian States, an honoured position in all parts of the Empire in keeping with India's rightful place in the British Commonwealth and in conformity with the assiduous and constant efforts of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India. This message was published in all leading Indian newspapers towards the end of October, 1923, through a communique issued by the Chancellor's office, and which of course had special reference to South Africa and Kenya, and you are at liberty to refer to these facts in your address as also therefore to add that the Princes are in agreement with the object of your Deputation and to publish this telegram.—Maharaja."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, Jan. 22

Sir Hugh Stephenson opening the new building of the Nadra Central Co-operative Bank said at the present stage of the development of co-operative movement in Bengal one of the most difficult questions was how far Government could help it without the risk of impairing the self-reliance of the people upon which the co-operative movement must be based. The possibilities of the movement were almost limitless and he had hopes that the somewhat nebulous schemes for village reconstruction which were in the air at the moment might with the aid of the co-operative movement be utilised for the permanent good of Bengal.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Cannaught had a busy day of sight-seeing to-day. In the morning the Royal party visited the Dog Show and the All India Art Exhibition. Later they were escorted by Mr. Inglis, Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, to the Burra Imamkara, the Victoria Park, and the Chowk. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses witnessed the Lucknow Races and Her Royal Highness the Princess presented cups to the owners of the winning horses. The Royal Party leaves Lucknow to-night and goes to Kheri District on a brief shooting trip. Thence they will proceed to Bareilly.

SWISS AVIATORS AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Baghdad.—Swiss aviators have arrived here *en route* to Teheran.—Reuter.

"EARL OF OXFORD"

MR. ASQUITH ACCEPTS PEERAGE

LIBERAL PARTY'S REORGANISATION

LONDON, Jan. 24.

An Earldom has been conferred upon Mr. Asquith.—Reuter.

LATER.

Recent rumours that Mr. Asquith has accepted the peerage have been confirmed after an enquiry, to-day, though it is not yet officially announced. It is stated that he has chosen the title of "Earl of Oxford." Mr. Asquith's decision is attributed to the changed fortunes of the Liberal Party and the unlikelihood of his re-entering the House of Commons. He had previously refused the peerage and also the Garter. His acceptance now will facilitate the reorganisation of the Liberal Party.—Reuter.

Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C., M.P., was Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—succeeding the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—from April, 1908, to Dec. 1916.

He is a Yorkshireman and was born in 1852 Educated at the City of London School, he went with a scholarship to Balliol; and followed up a brilliant career at Oxford by making an enviable reputation at the Bar; entered Parliament in 1886; relinquished a fine practice when appointed Home Secretary in 1892; afterwards he returned to the Bar. He made vigorous attacks on Mr. Chamberlain's policy, 1903-5; He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1905-8; introduced Old Age Pensions and the Licensing Bill, 1908. When receiving the hon. Oxford degree D.C.L. he was presented as "a distinguished alumnus of Oxford, and a powerful advocate. But as a politician, even more, if possible, than an advocate, he had proved his distinction, having been selected while still quite young by Mr. Gladstone—that prince among statesmen—for one of the high offices of State"; Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 1905; Lord Rector of Aberdeen, 1908; Elder Brother, Trinity House, 1909. Succeeded in forcing through both Houses, despite the most strenuous opposition, the Parliament Bill of 1911, abolishing the veto of the House of Lords; introduced Home Rule Bill, 1912. Completed eight consecutive years as Premier in April 1916. Presented with the freedom of Morley, his native place. Offered in March, 1914, certain suggestions on the Home Rule question, after private "conversations" with Mr. Bonar Law. Became Secretary for War, "for a time at any rate," at the end of March, and was returned unopposed for East Fife. Was succeeded at the War Office by Earl Kitchener. Formed in May, 1915, a Coalition Government, retaining the Premiership. Visited in June the British and French Headquarters, and again in July. Delivered notable speeches in the Guildhall on the war. Was present at the Allies' Conference in Paris, March, 1916, proceeding later to Rome. More than once visited the front. His brilliant eldest son, Raymond, was killed in action, Sept., 1916. The Coalition Ministry resigned in Dec., 1916. Mr. Asquith declining an honour offered him by the King. Delivered Romanes Lecture on the Victorian Era, in 1918. Defeated at the General Election, Dec. 1918. Elected M.P. for Paisley, Feb., 1920. The publication of Mrs. Asquith's Autobiographs created a literary sensation in 1921, and was followed by a visit of the authoress to the U.S.A. Mr. Asquith presided over the Universities' Royal Commission in 1922. In 1923 published an analysis of pre-war events. Re-elected for paisely, Dec. 1923

GREAT RUSSIAN GENERAL.

KUROPATKIN DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

General Kuropatkin is dead.—Reuter.

Alexei Nikolaievich Kuropatkin the great Russian General was born in 1848. He entered the army in 1864. From 1872 to 1874 he studied at the Nicholas Staff College, after which he spent a short time with the French troops in Algiers. In 1875 he was employed in diplomatic work in Kashgaria and in 1876 he took part in military operations in Turkishtan, Kokan and Samerkand. In the war of 1877-78 against Turkey he earned a great reputation as Chief of Staff to the younger Skobelev and after the war he wrote a detailed and critical history of the operations which is still regarded as the classical work on the subject. In 1881 he won further fame by a march of 500 miles from Taskhent to Geok-Tepe, taking part in the storming of the latter place. In 1882 he was promoted Major-General at the early age of 34, and he henceforth was regarded by the army as the natural successor of Skobelev. In 1890 he was promoted Lieut-General and thirteen years later, having acquired in peace and war the reputation of being one of the foremost soldiers in Europe, he quitted the post of Minister of War which he then held and took command of the Russian army then gathering in Manchuria for the contest with Japan. His ill-success in the great war in 1904-5, astonishing as it seemed at the time, was largely attributable to his subjection to the superior command of Admiral Alexeiev, the Tsar's Viceroy in the Far East, and to the internal friction amongst the Generals. After the defeat of Mukden and the retirement of the whole army to Tieling he resigned the command to General Linievich, taking the latter officer's place at the head of one of the three armies in Manchuria. In his history of the war he frankly admitted his own mistakes and paid the highest tribute to the gallantry of the troops who had been committed to battle under conditions unfavourable to success. After the Russo-Japanese War he retired to his estate in the Government of Novgorod, but during the World War, after repeated request in 1916 he was appointed a Corps Commander. Once more he distinguished himself as a leader of troops, and he was again promoted to the position of army commander. Later on he was sent to Turkistan as Governor-General. Here his wide deep knowledge of conditions in that province proved very useful in maintaining order in an atmosphere of discontent. In 1917 Kuroptkin once more retired into private life.

The best known of his published works is Pleva Lovtchen and Sheinyo. His memories were published after the Japanese War in four volumes, the fourth of which was forbidden in Russia and had to be published in Berlin. They were translated in English.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

WHO WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDENT?

OPPOSITION TO RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The meeting of the Madras Legislative Council convened for 3rd February next, though intended to be short, promises to be very interesting. The election of the President will be taken up first The United Nationalist Party, which met immediately after the prorogation of the last session authorised its President to carry on negotiations with the other parties in the Council in regard to this matter and report the result at the meeting of the Party to be held the day previous to the coming meeting. Nothing is known definitely yet, as to what has transpired, but there is a general feeling among the members that this matter should be treated as a non-party question, despite the decision of the United Nationalists to the contrary. The present President, who has been specially nominated a member of the Council to enable him to stand for the Presidentship, is of course an aspirant for the place and Mr. A. S. Krishnarao is in the run for it. But I do not very much wonder if in the present temperament of the Council a Brahman has a chance and the present President can have an easy walk over. But some of his recent actions appear to have upset the members of the opposition that they may seriously consider the question of setting up somebody else

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

A number of members have given notice of their intention to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss matters of urgent public importance. Mr. C. B. Venkataramana Iyengar proposes to voice the matter of the appointment of an official in place of Sir Hamdulla, while Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari intends to raise the question "arising out of the situation created by the assent being given in a half-hearted way to the Hindu Religious Endowments' Act by the Viceroy, to wit that no part of it shall be brought into force or put into operation anywhere until the said Act is considered by His Majesty in Council and unless and until it is amended in the manner indicated by the Viceroy and otherwise so as to rid it of all its objectionable features."

I may here add that the Rajah of Kollengode, who was a party to the passage of this Act during his term of office as Revenue Member, is now the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments' Protection League formed on the 17th instant at Madras to take all legitimate measures and steps to press and prevent the coming into operation of this Act.

Mr. Pantalu Iyer will raise by an adjournment motion the present grave and famine-stricken situation in the Tanjore district.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

At its special meeting held on Tuesday evening the Madras Corporation accepted the recommendations of the Education Standing Committee that with a view to the introduction of compulsory elementary education in the city an education tax of a quarter per cents on the annual value of property be levied from 1st April next and that a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 be contributed annually to its elementary education fund out of its general revenues. The recommendation of the Committee that Mahomedan girls be exempted from the operation of this scheme was adjusted to a subsequent meeting.

REDUCTION IN PROPERTY TAX.

At the general meeting which was held immediately after the Corporation resolved unanimously to reduce the rate of property tax for the next official year by one and a half per cent. To a question by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty whether it was possible to reduce the taxation by one and a half per cent. consistently with the state of the Corporation's finances the President replied in the affirmative. He said that the Finance Committee after a very careful consideration of the draft budget and after providing necessary funds for the different objects of public utility, not excluding slum improvement, housing the poor and so on had come to the conclusion that it was possible to make the reduction. The very same Council rejected last year a proposal to reduce the tax by half a per cent. and Mr. K. Vyasarao did not therefore exaggerate the truth when he said that the advent of the Swarajists in the Council was partly responsible for this result.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24.

S S Misaki Maru, Mutow, Kobe.
S S Khosru, Beattie, Alexandria.
S S Skul, Hansen, Bangkok.
S S Vasna Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S City of New Castle, Frew, Glasgow, etc.
S S Gamaria, Smith, Rangoon.
S S Vita Grant, Karachi.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Armenstan, Mercer, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.

S S Bell Town, Spence, Karachi.

Jan. 25.

S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
D P Benoit, Grilloy, Singapore & China Ports.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Chanda for Genoa.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Br. Corporal for Mahomerah.
Steamer Kobestan for Antwerp, etc.

S S Misaki Maru:—O S Kaisha steamer Misaki Maru 3271 tons, Captain S Mutow, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Khosru:—Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company's steamer Khosru 2492 tons Captain J Beattie arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria with ballast.

S S Skuld:—Messrs. F. F. Campbell and Company's steamer Skuld 649 tons, Captain H Hansen arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of New Castle:—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's steamer City of New Castle 4462 tons, Captain G A Frew arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow etc., with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gamaria 3242 tons, Captain S C Smith arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi Mail steamer Vita 1357 tons, Captain A E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola 3647 tons, Captain K Jones arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar 3381 tons Captain J F H Park sailed from harbour on Sunday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S D P Benoit: M Maritima steamer D. P. Benoit 4973 tons Captain Grilloy sailed from harbour on Sunday for Singapore, China ports with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bell Town:—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's steamer Bell Town 2308 tons Captain S L Spence sailed from harbour on Saturday for Karachi with ballast.

S S Armenstan:—Messrs. A Nimazee Company's steamer Armenstan 3229 tons Captain G B Mercer arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 24, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Jetty Asaiye 4484 N F, N F, M M & Co.
1 Cl. Macfarlane, 3850, M Coast 27/1 J F & Co.
2 Naldera 3856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Bellailsa, 2903, Antwerp, 26/1, T M & Co.
5 Atao Maru, 4670, Japan, 27/1, N Y Kaisha.
8 Pilsna 4648 Trieste 1/2, L Triestino.
6 Foyle, 2952, N.F., 1/2, T M and Co.
11 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N F, I. Edwards Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
13 Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M and Co.
14 Othello, 3297, K'chi, 27/1, J F & Co.
15 Gazana 3191 London 29/1 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Basra 28/1, M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 30 1, M M & Co.
8 Cherca, 3319, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana S N Co Ltd.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
15 Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 27/1, T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 25/1, S Hassum and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 27/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha
F Colaba, 3,899, Cal. NF, M M and Co.
K Jehangir, 2,153, Jeddah, 27/1, T M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Morvada due about 26th January. Agent M M and Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Demala due about 23rd February. Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macindo due about 8th February Agent J F Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels due about 24th January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 23rd January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atina due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Isarco due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 25th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 21st January, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru, due about 27th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shuko Maru due about 25th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Penag Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

24-1-25.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg:—1500 cwt. Ajowan seed Volkart Bros.; 80 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.

S S Lanterfels for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi; 10 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Navigator for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Navigator for Barselona:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Gazana for Hamburg:—24 bales cotton fly, N Dattatraya; 102 cwt kang seed, C Jivanlal & Co.; 63 cwt. Niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 62 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 200 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee & Co; 104 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee & Co.; 29 cwt. gingelly seed oil cake, N V Veimohomed; 10795 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Veimohamed; 220 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Gazana for Havre:—605 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 350 bales cotton Prier de Saone & Co.; 180 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 330 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.; 440 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld; 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton R D Tata & Co. Ld.

S S Bellailsa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. Co.

S S Bellailsa for Antwerp:—28 bales cotton Vurdhuman Bros. Ld.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—1500 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon & Co.

S S Konistan for Aberdeen:—6000 cwt rape seed, Strauss & Co. Ld.; 40000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss & Co. Ltd; 16000 cwt linseed, Strau. & Co. Ld.

S S Fogle for Hull:—3000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Othello for Hull:—1000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.; 6000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.;

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Cherca for Bari:—18000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Cherca for Venice:—550 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Cherce for Trieste:—395 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Chanda for Genoa:—135 bales cotton fly, C Peraj & Co.; 12000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 200 cwt buffalo horns, Grahams Trading Co. Ld.; 800 tons old iron, G Essajee; 500 cwt castor seed, K Devchand & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 220 cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—43 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co.

S S Naldera for London:—6 cases bristles, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 3 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 105 cwt chutney, Framji Nowroji; 22 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 80 bales wool, K Esmail.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—61 bales cotton C Oomersey & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld. 700 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha, Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokaishi:—400 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld. 700 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 249 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—842 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Jeyporefor Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

24-1-25.

S S Tokushima Maru from Kobe. Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Osaka:—65 bales brass wire, 15 bales circle, 75 cases brass circle, 152 cases cotton yarn, 167 bales cotton yarn, 448 bales cotton sheeting, 204 bales cotton shirting, 34 cases cotton shirting, 53 cases glass beads, 95 cases glass bottles, 13 cases enamelled ware, 101 glass ware, 203 cases glass bangles, 11 cases silk yarn, 4 cases shel buttons, 90 cases match boxes, 20 cases whistles, 400 casks red lead.

From Kobe:—99 bales cotton sheeting, 9 bales matting, 25 bales cotton yarn, 16 bales blues 55 bales match sticks, 20 packages paper 3 cases silk goods, 137 cases refined camphor, 42 cases celluloid bangles, 20 cases shoe laces 10 cases shirting, 40 cases porcelainware, 27 cases enamelled ware, 26 cases glass ware, 10 cases glass beads, 33 cases cotton hosiery shirts 180 cases match boxes, 100 cases matches.

From Moji:—250 casks cement, 35 cases vegetable wax.

From Singapore:—51 bags aniseed, 30 bags betel nuts, 20 bags coffee, 901 bags sago flour.

S S Soudan from Kobe. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Kobe:—950 pieces Lumber, 11 cases cotton hosiery, 34 cases cotton Flannel, 60 cases match boxes 10 cases porcelain ware, 74 cases glassware 100 cases glass abangles, 90 cases celluloid bangles.

From Shanghai:—150 cases silk piece goods, 40 cases silk yarn, 13 cases silk, 8 bales silk, 56 bundles silk, 15 bundles tea 277 bales tea, 313 packages tea 70 bags tea, 375 cases tea.

From Hongkong:—17 cases silk piece goods, 17 cases silk, 10 bales silk, 33 bales waste silk, 253 half chests Tea, 635 bales tea, 132 bales matting 230 bales cassie, 50 cases cassia, 50 cases Preserves 17 cases cotton socks, 42 cases Ginger, 12 baskets China root, 10 packages paper.

From Singapore:—2633 pieces planks, 1334 bags sago flour, 460 bags betel nuts, 5 cases linseed oil, 7 bags linseed.

From Penang:—66 Ingots Tin, 40 bundles Rattons 170 bags Pearl Tapioca, 81 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—2 boxes gold, 104 bales wool, 13 bales cotton piece goods, 160 bags Areca Nuts, 30 pipes Tallow 60 casks Tallow.

From Melbourne:—33 casks mutton tallow.

From Sydney:—80 bags Peas, 155 casks tallow.

From Foochow:—618 chests tea.

From Sydney:—80 bags Pas, 155 casks Tallow.

S S Jalavihar from Moulmein and Rangoon. Agents The Scindia Steam. N Co. Ld and Reduced:—

From Moulmein:—6559 bags Rice, 501 bundle teak battens, 13776 bundles teak scantlings, 38125 pieces teak scantlings 15860 pieces teak boards and scantlings, 230 pieces planks and posts, 132 pieces teak planks, 1751 pieces teak posts, 637 pieces teak squares.

From Rangoon:—70 pieces teak squares, 19 pieces Logs, 100 bags cotton seed, 33650 bags Rice, 30 cases cotton piece goods, 63 cases Rubber sheets.

From Colombo:—112 bales mattress fibre, 443 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Cochin:—20 drums cocoanut oil, 61 bags black pepper, 197 bags dry ginger, 98 robbins dry ginger.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CHINA."

The following is the list of passengers who arrived by the s.s. "China" on Friday:—

Mr and Mrs B Allen and Miss; Mr and Mrs C D Best; Hon Sir A Butler; Mr and Mrs Baker; Capt Baldwin; Capt Coleman; Dr Mrs Cox and child; Capt D Chesney; Lt-Col H Campbell; Mr E Digby; Mr R C Fogwill; Miss C B Fountaines; Mr H Fitzmaurice, Miss E C Gedge; Miss Gibbon; Mr G Garrie; Mrs M Groves; Dr Mrs Gotwald and Miss; Mr E G Gonrijn; Mr W Hickman; Miss P S Harley; Mr J P Harding; Mr F B Haigh; Mr H C T Havers; Mr C Hang; Mrs Hughes and child; Miss F Jackson; Mr W L Jenkins; Capt and Mrs Johnson; Mr H Kalidas; Mr J Kelly; Mr A J Kenrick; Lt P W Lee; Miss G E Marx; Capt C R Perry; Mr A Roosevelt; Mr Said Rashid; Mr W H Santer; Major Seymour-Sewell; Mr H P Stringfellow; Mr V Somasundaram; Dr Sommes; Dr and Mrs Shah; Mr J P Waller; Mrs H M Walker; Mr G J H Walls; Mr L W Woodward; Major H W Wilson; Mr M Yusuf.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SPINNING FRANCHISE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee wants immediately 100 volunteers to enlist Congress members under the Spinning Franchise and to popularize spinning. Those persons who are devoted to Charkha work and who as volunteers would devote their leisure hours to the above work, are requested to communicate their willingness to their respective District Congress Committees or the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, (Proctor Road), Bombay 4, without delay.

TENANT-OWNERSHIP HOUSING INSTITUTE.

A special general meeting was convened on "Makara-Shankranti" day in the Bahai Spiritual Assembly Hall, Asian Building, with a view to start a "Non-Official Tenant-Ownership Housing Institute", under the Presidentship of Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi, L.C.E., Senior Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and Organising Secretary of the Parsi Housing Colony. Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerny, who is the prime mover of the movement, explained in brief the advantages of the Tenant-Ownership Housing Institute, as desired by the President.

OUTWARD MAILS.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	S S Pilsna.	1st Feb. 25.	8 a.m.
3.	Japan	..	..	..
4.	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6.	Singapore (")	..	..	..
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Mauritius	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10.	South Africa "	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Ready Prices are unaltered. Kanta in the local Market remains inactive, to-day being Amavasya of Hindus.

Our Forward Market has further eased, evidencing a drop of Rd. in Java Forward Prices, and of 9d. per cwt in Continental Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices. Forward Delivery.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt
Shipment Jan.-Feb. March Sh. 19/9 per cwt F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 16/9 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16/6 per cent. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/3 per cwt F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cent F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/7 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 18/4 per cwt F. B. H.

London, Jan. 24.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—
Jan./Mar. Nominal 20/3.
June/July Sellers 16/7 1/2.
July/Sept. Sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 16/3 1/2.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 16/6 1/4.

London, Jan. 24.

Cuban Sugar 13/9.

METALS.

London, Jan. 24.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £65 1/2.
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
D	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 24.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	66	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		57	8	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1/2		66	8	0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4		66	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 24.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	14	0
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	0	3
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	13	9
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0	13	6
David No.	10 1/2	0	13	3
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	12	9
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	13	0
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	13	0
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Japan No.	40—1	1	6	0
" No.	42—2	1	9	0
" No.	20	1	1	3
" No.	32	1	5	0

Market was closed.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, January 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 Inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	3
Sundar Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Cheek Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	2	0
Phoenix per piece	6	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pebancy per piece	6	8	0
Bleached Cheek:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Cheek:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	10	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, January 23.

Description	Spot 22-1-25.	Prices. 15-1-25
Bengals F. G.	396	395
S/Punjab F. G.	..	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	467	465
Muttla F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	462	460
Southerns G.	450	..
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts	22-1-25	15-1-25.
Bengals Dec/Jan.	392	393
Bengals March	382	383
Broach, April/May	456	458
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	467	468
Oomra March	441	444
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 22nd January, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	1924-25. Bales	1923-24. Bales.
Bengals	27081	28789
Oomras	87011	122707
Dholleras	7228	9755
Broach	180	3952
Southerns	3005	2718
Persians	121	30
Americans	417	..
Egyptians	..	190
East Africans	139	315
Other sorts	..	101
Total	125182	168557

Exports for the week ending 23rd January, 1925 Bales.

United Kingdom	1068
Continent	16106
China	..
Japan	28783
Coast Ports	995
Total	46952
Afloat in harbour—Europe	7163
China, Japan and Coast Ports	126815
Total	133978

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 22nd January 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
1020823	1296234	1241374	1508176	804192

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 22nd January 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom.	11476	82014			
Continent.	126344	380917	301488	256977	259141
China	18670	36157	37354	82629	52812
Japan	470791	429913	517545	632031	136549
Coast Ports	8691	x 14711	12450	9746	5514
Total	635967	943712	868838	981383	454016

x Including 710 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 22nd January 1925 .. 7,794 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd January 1925. .. 4,18,715 Bales.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

We have to report limited business and poor fluctuations. Cow and Lunger pass to upcountry at Rs. 70/72 per cwt and I. P. is steady at Rs. 68 per cwt. Congo Red changed hands at Rs. 1/6/0 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are in poor demand. Magenta Crystals passed at Rs. 6 per lb. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals had business at Rs. 1/8/0, and 1/5/0 per lb. respectively. Indenthrine Blue is passing at Rs. 4 per lb. Sulpher Black is steady at Rs. 0/15/0 per lb.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine-20 per cent-paste Lunger Rs. 70-0-0.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 72-0-0
Alizerine-20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 68-0-0.
Congo red Rs. 1-8-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8-0
Sulpher Black Re. 0-15-0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-0-0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8-0
Melachite Green Rs. 3-0-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 6-0-0
Hanetine Xls Rs. 1-5-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23

The market has shown no signs of any liveliness—the prices keeping practically unchanged. The volume of business transacted is also very poor; cotton Healds and Reeds have been ruling easy-Healds being quoted at Rs. 1-7-3 and Reeds at Rs. 0-2-10. "Home" prices are 21d. and 3d. less 15 per cent for reeds.

Woollen goods and Leather sundries have had no better and more interesting features this week. Tubular bandings and Spindle bandings changed hands at Rs. 2/4/0 and Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.

Japanese and English Bobbins saw slightly more brisk demand but the prices have had no fluctuations. Slubbings of Wilson make are quoted at Rs. 49, while Japanese at Rs. 24. Ring twist Bobbins of Japanese quality witnessed very lively inquiry from Ahmedabad centre. The price has been steady at Rs. 7 per gross.

Fillets and other sundries are absolutely quiet. No further interesting features have been noticed in the stores market.

CHEMICALS-MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Magnestum and Zinc Chloride have been quiet but there are signs of a revival or activity, as Home prices have been very firm. Caustic soda, Brown sugar lead Litharge, and Antimony salt are dull. Bichromate of potash and soda are also dull, without changes in the prices. Sodium sulphide witnesed a decline of about half a rupee per cwt., but again there has been a set back and the prices have shown upward tendency, and there are buyers at Rs. 11/8/0 per cwt. "Home" price has been nearly £13 per ton CIF Bombay. Zinc Chloride has been offered at £26 per ton, Dutch Farina of prime quality has been quoted at £21/10, while bazaar price in rupee is Rs. 16/14 per cwt.

The immediate outlook of the market is brisk, in so far as "Home" prices are concerned. Also, the mills are likely to send in their inquiries and are busy purchasing their stores for three months.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. A NORDON AND CO.'S REPORT.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report dated New York, December 24th, 1924, runs as follows:—

COTTON.

[illegible]

BANK SERVICE

500

FIVE HUNDRED EDUCATED GENTLEMEN.

WITHOUT CASH SECURITY

UNEMPLOYED GENTLEMEN to please come forward in a field of public work.

No distinction of caste or religion.

Graduates, Undergraduates, S.L.C. or Matric. Passed, Non-Matrics Vernacular Final Passed, Primary Passed; 500 men of various qualifications are wanted.

Application to be addressed to

Applications must be accompanied with One Anna Stamp.

JAGAT BEHARILALL C/o The Oriental Auction Mart Latouche Road, CAWNPORE.

E. D. SASSOON WELFARE INSTITUTE.

In the compound of the Jacob Sassoon Mill Bungalow, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, performed the inauguration of a new institution of the above name for the benefit of the operatives and the staff of the Sassoon Mill Group. The opening speech was delivered by Professor H. L. Kaji, President of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute. He dwelt at length on the benefits accruing from the close association of Capital and Labour and on the laudable earnestness shown by the Agents of the E. D. Sassoon Mill group in organising welfare work among their labouring classes to improve their condition.

Sir Victor Sassoon in declaring the Institute open, exhorted them to better their condition by becoming members of the Co-operative Societies and other Welfare Institutions that have been started for their benefit.

A LIFE OF STRUGGLE.

40 YEARS OF PROFESSORSHIP.

SIR J. C. BOSE ON HIS SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The completion of forty years of Professorship by Sir J. C. Bose, first as Professor of Physical Science, and subsequently as Professor Emeritus was celebrated on 19th January, a very large number of past and present students being present. The Secretary of the College Union in presenting an address and an *Arghya* in purely Indian style, said that Sir J. C. Bose had won the homage and devotion not only of the students of the Presidency College but also of the student community all over India, who claimed him as their teacher. Principal Stapleton made a short reference to some of Sir J. C. Bose's important discoveries, and spoke of the pride, the College felt, to have been the scene of his earliest work.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S REPLY.

Sir J. C. Bose in reply said:

In the West, the ancestor ennobled his descendant; in the East it is the descendant that ennobles his ancestry. No honour can therefore come to me higher than what the past and present students offer me by the greatness of their achievements. Can anything touch me more deeply than the assurance that the Student Community all over India entertain a personal affection for me and claim me as their Teacher? The success that has come to me is more than enough to satisfy all my personal longing. But my ambition for you knows no bounds; for it will be you representing the young generation that will carry on the work which we leave unfinished; it will be for you to build the greater India yet to be, by the selfless devotion of your lives.

CHILD AND BOYHOODS

You ask me what are the influences that moulded my life and how I managed to overcome the innumerable difficulties that beset my path. The foremost influence was that of my father, to whose foresight I owe everything. He wished that I should, in the plastic of childhood, realise that I was one with the people, and imbibe all the idealism of heroic India of the past. He occupied the highest position that was then available in the district. While my father's subordinates sent their children to the English schools intended for gentle folks I was admitted to the vernacular school where my comrades were sons of hardy toilers and of others now regarded as belonging to the depressed classes. From the sons of Fisher folks I heard stories of the strange creatures that frequented unknown depths of mighty rivers and stagnant pools. It was from them I drew my love of Nature. The ideality which the young craves was supplied by the daily reading and recital of Mahabharata, the great Epic of Heroic India. From it I learnt that life means continuous struggle, a conflict to be guided by the highest laws of chivalry. I was next sent from the village school to the school in town and afterwards to struggle in the greater school of life. In Calcutta I was admitted to the Hare School, where the boys resented the incursion of a stranger to their pack, and I was challenged to fight with their champion. I had to go through it and managed by good luck to win. We shook hands over it, all past enmity was forgotten and we became great friends. That is the law of the game, never to harbour any ill-feeling after the conflict, throwing all blames on luck. You win to-day, and I may perhaps win to-morrow; in the meantime let the slate be wiped clean. This has been the recurrent experience of all my life: I found nothing easy, but had to struggle and win at every step, and through these struggles I gathered all the strength of my life. The conflict in which I was engaged never left any bitterness on either side, and my opponents are now my best friends.

AS PROFESSOR.

Forty years ago, Lord Ripon's Government appointed me to be the Professor of Physical Science in spite of the strong protest of Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Tawney the Principal of the Presidency College. Sir Alfred Croft told me frankly that an Indian was temperamentally unfitted to teach the exact methods of modern science; would besides be unable to maintain discipline in the Presidency College, the Students of which enjoyed the notoriety of being most unruly.

I did not make any grievance of this prejudice based on ignorance; it was for me to make them feel ashamed of it. The students I found to be quite different from what they were represented to be, during my long Professorship I never found the slightest difficulty in exacting the most rigid discipline.

My teaching was found to be above reproach and some of my most important researches were carried out in off hours in the absence of anything that could be dignified as a laboratory. The result of all this was that both the Principal and the Director not only became my staunchest friends, but even strong partisans.

I got into trouble when I tried to enter the preserves of the Physiologist. There was the same pack feeling which resented the intrusion of a stranger, who belonged to the fold of physicists. My results were incredible and opposed to accepted theories. I was challenged to show my instruments at work. I had to carry them all the way from India; when I landed in London the porter carried the box upside down, with the result that the heavy base crushed the delicate recording portion beyond recognition. So the costly visit to Europe was for that time a complete failure.

IN EUROPE.

The next time I made a portable instrument which I carried myself. It was the new famous Magnetic Crescograph which produced the incredible magnification of a hundred million times. This was regarded as theoretically impossible. I had a laboratory fitted up which was open to all scientific men. But a persistent opponent challenged me in the 'Times' to exhibit it in a neutral place, the implication being that the performance of my apparatus was due to some jugglery. Of course my opponent wanted simply to put me to trouble; he well knew that the vital portion of my indicator was suspended by a thread finer than a hair which would break during transport to a new place. I could not refuse the challenge, and all the leading scientific men assembled to test the apparatus at University College, Gower Street. I carried the instrument safely in a steady motor car, but when I got down the slight jar broke the thread. By merest chance I had a seconine capsule by me, with which I joined the broken ends of the thread. The seconine did not dry, and my delicate indicator was being pulled down by its weight all the time. But for fifteen minutes the thread held together and during that time the experiments were all completed. The excitment in the Press knew no bounds, and it was perhaps my pluck under unfair conditions that won for me the largest number of friends among scientific men and the lay public.

RACE IS TO THE WISE.

From all this it will be clear how infinite must be the patience and persistence for winning any recognition or success against general ignorance. Every one of us is united in the common purpose of winning for India an honoured place in the Federation of Nations. This we shall achieve by our united and persistent efforts and by strict observance of the rules of the game. The race is not to the swift but to the wise; by wisdom is meant not the subservient discretion of the weak, but that which comes from consciousness of power which is achieved only through righteousness. Whether India is to gain her salvation through conflict or through the other method more consonant with her ancient tradition, there can be no misgiving about her future. For there is something in the Indian culture which is possessed of extraordinary latent strength, by which it has resisted the ravages of time and the destructive changes which have swept over the earth. And indeed a capacity to endure through infinite transformations must be latent in that mighty civilisation which has seen the intellectual culture of the Nile Valley, of Assyria and of Babylon wax and wane and disappear, and which to-day gazes on the future with the same invincible faith with which it met the past.

A SOLDIER ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 20.

In the court of the Cantonment Magistrat before Mr. Fleming, Pte. F. Rozier of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was again put up on trial together with the brothers W. and A. R. Maidment, and a fourth accused named L. B. Wilson charged with attempting to cheat a Shroff in respect of a loan of Rs. 600.

Rozier and the two Maidments were sentenced in December last, the first named to six months and the other two to a year each for a similar offence when they secured a loan of Rs. 1,000, Rozier then passing himself off as Lieut. D. G. Tully of the K.S.L.I.

In the present case the facts were almost similar to the previous one. Jaffer Mahomed Patel, a commission agent, deposed that in August 1924, C. W. Maidment came to him and said a Lieut. A. Mason wanted a loan of Rs. 600 from a shroff. He gave Maidment letter for Lieut. Mason and at the same time sent a letter to Mason through the post. He received no reply, but on the 26th August Rozier came to see him in company with Wilson. The latter introduced Rozier as Lieut. Mason R.F.A. Witness then sent for Kering Rupchand, who is Shroff to the Royal Artillary. The latter sent one of his men who asked Rozier to sign his name. On seeing the signature the man told Rozier that he was not Lieut Mason of the R.F.A. Rozier on this said he would bring the Mess clerk to testify to his identity and left. Neither he nor Wilson returned. In the month of September he was sent for by the police and identified photographs of the Maidments.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHI IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

In connection with the attack which was made on a Workmen's train near Mulshi dam on the morning of the 9th December when nine men and two women were more or less seriously injured, the police on Tuesday placed a Brahmin of Chinchwad, named D. V. Dev, before Rao Bahadur Dixit, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, charged with the offence of attempt to murder.

The theory advanced by the prosecution was that accused tried to shoot a villager Paud, near Mulshi, on the night of the 9th December, but the revolver missed fire. It is believed that Dev was to have formed one of the party who made the attack on the workmen. He hired a motor car to take him to Mulshi, but arived too late. He therefore remained in hiding in the neighbouring jungle, but was seen by a villager passing by his house about 10 p.m. trying to make his way back to Poona. This mna's suspicions were roused by the fact that accused was covered up in a country blanket. He tried to stop Deo, but the latter, it is alleged, raised the revolver at him. On this the man, Mahadurao Powar set his dog on accused, and raised a cry of "thief!" This brought other villagers, including the police patel on the scene. The police Patel told the man Mahadu to keep clear of accused, but to use stones. On this Dev, it is alleged, threw away the revolver, but not before threatening others with the weapon. The revolver it is said missed fire.

Accused was then arrested and handed over to the Police Sub-Inspector at Paud. On being searched twelve rounds of ammunition were found on the accused, while seven rounds were found in the revolver.

Several witnesses who deposed to the above facts were examined and the hearing adjourned till next day.

"PRABARTAK" OF CHANDERNAGORE.

SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The publication of the "Prabartak" edited by Sjt. Motilal Roy in Chandernagore has been suspended by the French Government. Sjt. Motilal Roy is the disciple of Shree Aurobyinda Ghosh. The following notice has been served upon the editor of the "Prabartak" by the French Government. The translation of the notice is: "The Governor of French India, Officer de la Legiond Honneur, according to "Ordinance Organic" of July, 28, 1840 and the decree of 19th March 1912 of the Press Law applicable to French India under restriction, considering that the journal "Prabartak" of Chandernagore continues inspite of the notices of the Administrator to publish articles and photographs which goes beyond ordinary rights of the Press; that particularly its No. 10 of December while declaring that it is an heinous act to excite youngmen to commit murder it is not a whit less in its fervour to publish such ideas to which its attention had already been drawn by the Administrator, the Conseil Prive having given a hearing orders; (1) the permission given to the journal "Prabartak" of Chandernagore to appear in French and Bengali is suspended for three months, (2) the present order be notified to the responsible Editor of the "Prabartak" by the care of the Administration of Chandernagore.

STOPPING ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

TRAVANCORE MAHARANI'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

"New India" learns that in response to the appeal of Mr. K. S. Narayan Iyer who has long laboured to stop animal sacrifices, Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore has issued orders that animals shall no longer be sacrificed in temples.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA-I-HIND

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

Secretary, Jamiat-Ul-Ulema-I-Hind wires under date Delhi January 24:—

The working Committee of the Jamiut-Ul-Ulema-I-Hind meets at the residence of Masihulmulk Hakim Ajmal-Khan Sahib at in the morning of 26th. The Indian Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, which concerns the passage of the pilgrims will be considered. As it is necessary to decide this matter before 28th members have been invited by wire.

BURGLARY IN NURSES' QUARTERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23

A daring burglary was comitted last night in the quarters occupied by the European probationary nurses at the Government maternity Hospital, Egmore and jewels valued at about Rs. 1000 were stolen. It is reported that while the nurses were away on duty, three of their rooms were broken into by thieves who rummaged their trunks, one of which was thrown on the road. This is the fourth burglary committed within last three months.

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HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL (LUCKNOW).

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, was celebrated on Saturday the 17th instant under the presidentship of the Hon. Nawab Saheb of Chattari, Minister of Industries and Agriculture, U. P. Government. The School building and the extensive shamiana in front of it were tastefully decorated for the occasion. The function was well attended. Besides many leading citizens, most of the European and Indian high officials of the city, and Public Works Department were also present.

The Hon. Minister was accorded a warm welcome on arrival by the Principal and the staff of the School, and the proceedings commenced with the Principal's address, read by Mr. Bhudeb Sovakar, B.A., B.E., Professor of Technical Mathematics. In his address the Principal gave a brief history of the School since its foundation in 1904, and gratefully acknowledged the patronage accorded to the School in 1909 by Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the then Lieutenant-Governor of U.P., when he consented to the institution being named after him. He specially referred to the services rendered to Government by the School during the last Great War, which were very much appreciated by Major-General Sir G. Williams, K.C.I.E., C.B., the then Director-General of Military Works, and other high officials of the same department. Lastly, he expressed his gratitude to many Provincial Governments and States for the generous assistance and encouragement given to the institution and to thousands of its passed students employed under them in various Engineering Departments.

The Principal then garlanded the Honourable Minister and Mr. A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government U. P., Public Works Department.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Minister replying, to the address, said:—

It is a source of great pleasure to me to be amongst you this afternoon, and I thank you heartily for the warm and cordial welcome that you have extended to me to-day Mr. Principal, I have heard with pleasure how you have survived all vicissitudes since 1904, and I congratulate you sincerely on the fact because it shows how earnest you have been in the interests of this institution during all these long years. I assure you gentlemen, in this as well as other branches of activity we have always been very anxious to awaken private enterprise from its enervating slumber. We are very desirous for the success of individual enterprises so that others may also come forward to join the ranks of workers after shaking off the lethargic influence of inactivity which is so typical with many of us.

Gentlemen, you may be aware that we have re-organised our own Public Works Department Branch, and one of the chief reasons for taking that line was that we were desirous of encouraging private enterprise. Your institution in itself is the result of private enterprise and your students, I am sure, will be able, when the time comes, to assist in starting new enterprises in various directions in these provinces. Rest assured that Government is looking at your activities with sympathy, and if you ever care to get our help, we will be only too glad to consider the question, and the Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Director of Public Instruction, will, I am sure, be glad to give you every advice for the improvement of this institution of yours which, I trust, will be of great advantage to you.

Mr. Principal, in speaking about the future of your institution you have made mention of two of your boys, who are going to Scotland to complete their Engineering education there. I admire your earnestness and your profound love for the institution in bringing them back to this School instead of allowing them to take up some more lucrative profession. Sincerity of purpose is the keynote to all success, and I am glad that you steadily keep this in mind. Gentlemen, I thank you once again for asking me to come here and preside over the prize distribution ceremony this evening."

After the prize distribution, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, Professor of Civil Engineering, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. Light refreshment was served to the guests and the meeting dispersed after sunset. A gift of Rs. 250 for sweets to students was promised by the Hon. Minister.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

A REPLY TO GOVT. ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. M. J. Bhathena, Chairman of the General Meeting of the Kurla Municipality, in reply to the allegations made in the resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 22nd December 1924, says:—

"Read Government resolution G. D. No. 5107 date 23-12-1924 and read therein the charge of unconstitutionalism against the President himself and that of neglect of duty in the late Chairman of the Managing Committee and his reply to the charges produced in to-day's meeting of the Board.

As regards the charge against the President, the Government are amply justified, but that, instead of removing him from his post of Presidentship as per G.B. R. No. 438 dated 27th September 1924, the Government appear to have taken only indirect way of removing him by dissolving the whole of the Board and for this reason they appear to have been forced to lay the charge of neglect of duty against the late Chairman M. C. and other charges against the Board, although there was not much reason or ground for formulating and publishing the alleged charges either against the late Chairman M. C. or the Board. Had it not been for the misrepresentation by the President and the late secretary and the consequent onesided report of the Prant Officer to the Government, the order would have been one of the removal of the President from his post and the Board would have remained in existence till the next General Election as it will be eminently clear from the reply of the late Chairman of the Managing Committee as also from several resolutions passed from time to time by the Board.

"SACRIFICE OF WHOLE BOARD."

The Board is of opinion that, by issuing orders of the dissolution of the whole Board, the Government have relieved that body of a President, who was not only glaringly unconstitutional during the tenure of his office but destructive and unsympathetic towards the smooth working of the Municipality; but it regrets to note that this is achieved at the cost and sacrifice of the whole Board, as that body is dealt with in a way not compatible with justice for the following reasons:—

I. The enquiry held by the Prant Officer was to a certain extent onesided and not thorough owing to the misguiding reports from the President and the Late Secretary as—

(a) majority of the Board could not know for what charges the enquiry was carried on at the very start and when the Managing Committee requested the President to show the irregularities, none of them appeared or were to be found when the enquiry was carried on; (b) no reply was to be had to the joint request of the members of the Managing Committee to the inquiring officer to have an access to the charges framed and the papers relating to them; and (c) charges regarding the acquisition of stables etc., connection with the late Chairman were—

(i) in his private capacity; (ii) as such unknown and beyond the scope of the Managing Committee or the General Board; (iii) found to have originated long before the present Board came into existence; (iv) never drawn attention to by the Secretary or the President whilst this Board conducted its work; (v) such for which no opportunity seems to have been given to the late Chairman to defend himself during the enquiry on this matter; and (vi) based on the case which is *subjudice* still.

In spite of all this, the Managing Committee as well as the General Board is made to share these charges. A new Chairman duly elected by the General Board could not take charge of the duties and had to resign immediately after the day of his election, simply owing to the obstruction by an unseconded amendment from the President.

II. The Board was purposely kept at a disadvantage by the President by—(a) misrepresenting, before the Government various subjects under enquiry, as well as different events occurring thereafter; (b) purposely withholding papers in connection with the enquiry in spite of being requested more than once, to have them made accessible to the Councillors; (c) continually approaching the Government for other supposed charges to the ignorance of the Board; (d) Shutting out from the Councillors up to now the papers referred to in the Government Resolution under Para 4 (a) and (c), which ought to have been on the table when a corporate reply was given.

III. Glaringly unconstitutional and high-handed behaviour of the President does not seem to have met with the requisite justice from the Government—only a part of a sentence being found in this connection—and nothing is mentioned in the Resolution regarding votes of censure against the President and request for his removal from office. Even of late he is misapplying public money against the resolutions of the Board.

IV. The sums drawn from the reserve funds were spent in the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 after works of an extraordinary nature and not for recurring charges as could be seen from the figures given below:—

Drainage in New Mill and Station Wards Rs. 28,000; Construction of new roads Rs. 15,327; Extension of municipal quarters and Bhangi sheds Rs. 9,370; Extension of Pine Road Rs. 6,273; Acquisition of Land Rs. 8,747.

Regarding the assessment affair it will be seen from the records that the President and the late Secretary were the real culpable parties in so far as they never brought the matter before either the Managing Committee or the General Board from 12-1-24 to 12-5-24 although the President himself was the Chairman of the Managing Committee for the greater part of that period.

"PRESIDENT ALONE RESPONSIBLE."

From all this it is clear that the abuse and misuse of official powers do not lie with the whole Board, but the same lie with the President alone, about whom the Board saw the necessity of passing long ago votes of non-confidence and his removal from the office of the Presidentship as well as from Councillorship of the Municipality and against whom legal actions for recovery of Municipal moneys that have been misapplied by him, are taken in the Courts of Law by the Board. The Commissioner B. S. Division was approached about a year and a half ago by nearly three-fourths of the councillors of the Municipality in connection with the arbitrary and illegal action of the President. In spite of all this instead of the removal of the President from the Municipality, the Board to its great regret finds itself dissolved unjustly for the wrongful action of the President.

The Board hereby deputes Mr. Bhathena to forward this resolution to the Government Officers, Public Press and Institutions referred to in the Government Resolution."

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